

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 33.
WHOLE NUMBER 605.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 23 Murray St.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 16, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1875.

Publishes Acts of Congress for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army; for the relief of Major N. H. McLean, late of Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army.

G. O. No. 23, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1875.

Publishes extracts of the Act of Congress, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year.

G. O. No. 24, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1875.

Publishes extracts of the Act of Congress, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government.

G. O. No. 25, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Under authority conferred by "An act for the relief of Major N. H. McLean, late of [the] Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army," approved March 3, 1875, the President directs that Lieutenant-Colonel N. H. McLean, under his appointment as Assistant-Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (that being the rank to which he would have attained in service at the date of the passage of the act), be placed on the retired list of the Army, to date from March 3, 1875.

G. O. No. 26, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned.

AN ACT to provide for deductions from the terms of sentence of U. S. prisoners.

Be it enacted, etc., That all prisoners who have been, or shall hereafter be, convicted of any offense against the laws of the United States, and confined, in execution of the judgment or sentence upon such conviction, in any prison or penitentiary of any State or Territory which has no system of commutation for its own prisoners, shall have a deduction from their several terms of sentence of 5 days in each and every calendar month during which no charge of misconduct shall have been sustained against each severally, who shall be discharged at the expiration of his term of sentence less the time so deducted, and a certificate of the warden or keeper of such prison penitentiary of such deduction shall be entered on the warrant of commitment: *Provided*, That, if during the term of imprisonment the prisoner shall commit any offense for which he shall be convicted by a jury, all remissions theretofore made shall be thereby annulled.

Sec. 2. That on the discharge from any prison of any person convicted under the laws of the United States on indictment, he or she shall be provided by the warden or keeper of said prison with one plain suit of clothes and five dollars in money, for which charge shall be made and allowed in the accounts of said prison with the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons sentenced for a term of imprisonment of less than six months.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

G. O. No. 27, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

Publishes Act of Congress, to reduce and fix the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army.

G. O. No. 28, WASHINGTON, March 19, 1875.

Publishes extracts of the Act of Congress, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations.

G. O. No. 29, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1875.

Publishes Act of Congress, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year.

G. O. No. 30, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1875.

Publishes Act of Congress, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

G. O. No. 31, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1875.

Publishes Acts of Congress, to punish certain larcenies, and the receivers of stolen goods; to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor.

G. O. No. 32, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1875.

Hereafter, commanding officers of batteries, companies, and detachments, making Quarterly Returns of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, will report, upon

the face of the Returns, the maximum number of enlisted men under their command during the quarter.

G. O. No. 33, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1875.

By direction of the President, and conformably to the act approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army," the retired list of the Army, under the heading "Officers retired with the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866," is amended to fix the rank of the following named officers, from March 3, 1875, as below enumerated:

Brigadier-Generals—Thomas J. Wood (heretofore Major-General), Richard W. Johnson (heretofore Major-General), Eli Long (heretofore Major-General).

Colonels—Joseph B. Kiddoo (heretofore Brigadier-General), William F. Lynch (heretofore Brigadier-General), Samuel Ross (heretofore Brigadier-General).

Lieutenant-Colonels—George W. Gile (heretofore Colonel), John Palford (heretofore Colonel).

Major—Henry W. Freedley (heretofore Colonel).

Captain (Mounted)—Thomas E. Maley (heretofore Lieutenant-Colonel).

Captains—Theodore Yates (heretofore Colonel), Albert W. Preston (heretofore Colonel).

First Lieutenants (Mounted)—Paul Quirk (heretofore Captain, Mounted), David H. Cortelyou (heretofore Captain, Mounted).

First Lieutenants—Robert Davis (heretofore Captain), Henry H. Kuhn (heretofore Captain), James B. Sinclair (heretofore Captain), Edward B. Knox (heretofore First Lieutenant, Mounted).

Second Lieutenant—James Davison (heretofore Second Lieutenant, Mounted).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the two weeks ending Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Second Lieutenant Andrew T. Miller, Twenty-third Infantry—Died March 7, 1875, at Camp near Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Captain Augustus W. Wiggin, Assistant Surgeon—Died March 7, 1875, at Fort Stevens, Oregon.

Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Fehé, Second Artillery—Resigned March 15, 1875.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875:

Company C, Ninth Infantry, from Fort Hartsuff, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T.

Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, from Omaha Barracks, Neb., to Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending March 23, 1875.

Thursday, March 18.

By direction of the President, the following named officers are detailed as members of the Retiring Board convened in New York City by S. O. No. 240, November 5, 1874, from this office: Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, vice Surgeon John Moore, hereby relieved; Major R. S. La Motte, Thirteenth Infantry, vice Major H. C. Bankhead, Fourth Cavalry, heretofore relieved.

Revoked.—Transfer of Private John F. Christopher, H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to B, Sixteenth Infantry.

Transferred.—Private Martin Dooly, A, First Cavalry, now at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, to F, Second Cavalry, stationed at that post.

The pay of Captain L. C. Forsyth, Assistant Quartermaster, will be stopped until it amounts to the sum of \$4,678.52, on account of a deficiency in a quantity of oats at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, found to have occurred while he was on duty there as Post Quartermaster, and for which he is responsible.

The Commanding General Department of the Platte will detail an officer to relieve Captain E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties as Post Quartermaster at Fort Sanders, W. T., and of all public property and funds in his possession.

The pay of Captain E. B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, except \$50 per month, will be stopped until he renders the necessary explanations and corrections required by the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department for a proper settlement of his accounts in that office.

To be discharged.—Private Lafayette Adams, A, Fifth Cavalry, now supposed to be with his command.

Transportation to Soldiers' Home.—Furnished Robert Murphy, late private, K, Sixth Infantry, from Leavenworth, Kas.

Friday, March 19.

Captain Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain clothing, camp, and garrison equipage on hand at the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, reported as requiring the action of an Inspector, and for which Captain G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, is responsible.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge all colored Cavalry recruits to Austin, Texas, where they will be reported by telegraph, upon arrival, to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers: Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry (Shreveport, La.), for six months; Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Willey, Sixth Infantry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.), until November 30, 1875.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Willey, Sixth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 30, 1875.

The sum of \$21.28 the money value of twenty-eight haversacks, will be stopped from the pay of Second Lieutenant John J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry, until he shall have properly accounted for the same to the Ordnance Office.

To correct his record on the rolls, and to cover services rendered, the discharge granted Colonel William Thompson, First Iowa Cavalry, to date February 15, 1866, is revoked, and he is mustered out and honorably discharged to date March 15, 1866. No payments will be made on this order, the officer having been paid in full to date of discharge.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Chaplain Manuel J. Gonzales, Ninth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 364, December 7, 1874, from this office, is extended two months.

To be discharged.—Private William G. Simpson, H, Second Cavalry, now with his command.

Saturday, March 20.

Sergeant Nelson F. Cheeney and Private John Man, Company K, Thirteenth Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in S. O. No. 27, March 13, 1875, from Headquarters U. S. Troops, New Orleans, La., will return to their station at New Orleans, with permission to delay five days en route.

To be discharged.—Privates John H. Colman, D, Third Infantry, who enlisted November 15, 1875; deserted May 13, 1868, and now in the hands of the civil authorities; Frederick Rupprecht, alias Carl Schulz, G, Eleventh Infantry, now in Washington.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry, in S. O. No. 162, July 27, 1874, from this office, is still further extended three months.

Monday, March 22.

Major William Silvey, Fifth Artillery, will report by letter to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, President of the Retiring Board convened in New York City by S. O. No. 240, November 5, 1874, from this office, and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned.

Discharged.—Recruit Joseph F. Kenney, General Mounted Service.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Mason, Fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Tuesday, March 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage on hand at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., reported as requiring the action of an Inspector, and for which Captain Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Department, is responsible.

Discharged.—Privates Henry C. Wolf, alias Charles Wolf, H, Thirteenth Infantry (dishonorably); Wm. H. Crawford, A, Eighth Cavalry; Commissary Sergeant Oliver M. Nichols, U. S. Army.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following named Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, are relieved from their present duties and transferred as follows, and they will report in person to the Commanding Generals of the Division and Department to which they are respectively transferred for assignment to duty:

James D. Sadler, from the Department of Dakota to the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Alexandre Jaudel, from the Military Division of the Atlantic to the Department of Dakota.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Geo. McM. Taylor, Twenty-third Infantry (St. Louis, Mo.), in S. O. No. 182, December 12, 1874, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended six months.

Hospital Steward Claude L. Aventine, U. S. Army (late private, B, Nineteenth Infantry), will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report in person to the Commanding General Department of the South for assignment to duty.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 14, Washington, February 16, 1875. —Designates the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., as the place of confinement of Charles Walker, late private, I, Fifth Artillery.

G. C.-M. O. No. 15 and 16, Washington, Feb. 19, 1875. —Relates to trial, sentences, etc., of enlisted men before Court-martial, of which Major E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, is president.

G. C.-M. O. No. 17, Washington, February 20, 1875. —Designates place of confinement of sundry enlisted men.

G. C.-M. O. Nos. 18 and 19, Washington, February 20, 1875. —Relate to trials, sentences, etc., of Court-martial at St. Louis Barracks, of which Surgeon B. A. Clements, is president.

G. C.-M. O. No. 20, Washington, March 2, 1875. —Captain Edward H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry, having, before the promulgation of G. C.-M. O. No. 2, of January 21, 1875, from this office, left the limits of the Military Department in which his regiment is serving,

on leave of absence on account of sickness, and it being the opinion of competent medical authority that he cannot return to his post without endangering his ultimate cure, the sentence in his case, so far as confinement is concerned, is, by direction of the President, modified as follows: "To confinement for six months to the limits of Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y." Captain Leib will accordingly repair without delay to Madison Barracks and report his arrival there to the Adjutant-General of the Army and to the Headquarters Division of the Atlantic.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. Leave of absence for four months is granted First Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, to take effect on the return of Second Lieutenant J. J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry, from detached service. (S. O. No. 16, March 18.)
2. The leave of absence for one month, granted First Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood, Sixth Infantry, by S. O. No. 12, Headquarters Department of Dakota, 1875, and extended one month by S. O. No. 19, Headquarters Division of the Missouri, 1875, is further extended one month. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Com'ding: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Department of the Missouri—Commander Brigadier-General John Pope, Headquarters Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Composition: States of Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois; Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Indian Territory.

Department of Dakota—Commander Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn. Composition: State of Minnesota and the Territories of Dakota and Montana.

Department of Texas—Commander Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters San Antonio, Texas. Composition: State of Texas.

Department of the Gulf—Commander Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, Headquarters New Orleans, La. Composition: States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, Fla., excluding the Posts in Mobile Bay.

Department of the Platte—Commander Brigadier-General Geo. Crook, Headquarters Omaha, Neb. Composition: States of Iowa and Nebraska; Territories of Utah and Wyoming.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Com'ding: Headquarters, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Composition: The New England States, States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Com'ding: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Department of California—Commander Major-General Schofield, Headquarters San Francisco, Cal. Composition: State of Nevada, the post of Fort Hall, Idaho Territory, and so much of California as lies north of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona Territory to Point Conception, Cal.

Department of the Columbia—Commander Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Headquarters Portland, Oregon. Composition: State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Alaska, excepting Fort Hall, Idaho Territory.

Department of Arizona—Commander Colonel A. V. Kautz, Headquarters Prescott, Ariz. Composition: Territory of Arizona, and so much of California as lies south of a line from the northwest corner of Arizona to Point Conception.

DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, Com'ding: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

Department of the South—Commander Major-General I. McDowell, Headquarters Louisville, Ky. Composition: States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama (including the posts in Mobile Bay), Florida (except the Gulf posts from Pensacola Harbor to Fort Jefferson and Key West, inclusive), Tennessee, and Kentucky.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 17, 1875.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters New Orleans, La.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters New Orleans, La.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Companies A and K, Twenty-second Infantry, were March 11 relieved from further duty in New Orleans and ordered to proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and there take post. Leave of absence for one month was same date granted Captain Francis Clarke, Twenty-second Infantry (New Orleans, La.)

Third Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was March 11 granted Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke (New Orleans, La.)

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Febiger, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster of the Department, is charged with the payment of the troops at Fort Barancas and Key West, Fla., on the muster of February 28, 1875.

Seventh Cavalry.—Captain F. W. Benteen was March 13 relieved from the detail as member of General Court-martial, and First Lieutenant Frank M. Gibson, is detailed as a member of that court in his stead.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Quartermaster's Department.—Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army (Sioux City, Iowa), was directed March 15 to repair to Department Headquarters and report to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department for consultation on public business.

Payment of Troops.—Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was ordered March 18 to proceed to make payments to February 28, 1875, of the troops stationed at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and Fort Ripley, Minn.

Twentieth Infantry.—First Lieutenant J. A. Manley, having completed the detached duty on which he was ordered from Department Headquarters on the 21st ultimo, was March 15 ordered to repair to his proper station Fort Ripley, Minn., report for duty and await further orders.

First Lieutenant John Banister, Twentieth Infantry, having completed the detached duty on which he was ordered from Department Headquarters on the 21st ultimo, was March 13 ordered to repair to his proper station Fort Snelling, Minn., report for duty and await further orders.

Seventh Infantry.—Pursuant to par. 2, S. O. No. 6, c. s., Headquarters Army of the United States, Second Lieutenant E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, was March 13 relieved from duty with Company E, Seventh Infantry, Camp Baker, M. T., and ordered to proceed and report for duty with Company F, Seventh Infantry, Fort Shaw, M. T.

Seventeenth Infantry.—First Lieutenants H. S. Howe and J. M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, having completed the detached duty on which they were ordered from Department Headquarters on the 21st ultimo, was March 13 ordered to repair to their proper station Fort Abercrombie, D. T., report for duty and await further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant George S. Anderson was March 15 relieved from duty at Department Headquarters, and ordered to proceed, without delay, to join his company.

Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.—By Department General Orders, dated March 12, it is announced that the practice which appears to exist in this Department by which officers responsible for ordnance and ordnance stores permit the issue of such stores, to enlisted men, by other enlisted men, must be discontinued, and all such issues must in future be made by the officer responsible for the stores. Should he, at any time, be unable to attend for the purpose of making such issues, he will designate a subordinate officer of his command by whom for the time the issues will be made. The attention of company officers is called to the fact that by entrusting the custody and safe keeping of ordnance and ordnance stores to enlisted men of their command, which have not been regularly issued to them as part of their equipment, they are not relieved thereby from the responsibility for any loss or damage which may occur to such stores, but that they will, in all cases, be held responsible therefor, unless they are able to show fully that they have resorted to every means in their power to prevent such loss or damage. The General Orders and instructions from this office governing the receipt and care of public stores are to be regarded as applying in every respect to ordnance and ordnance stores.

Fort Larned, Kas.—A correspondent writes under date of March 14: I left the winter Cantonment on a branch of the North Fork of Red River on the 1st inst., and reached this place on the 11th. A heavy snow storm struck us on the Sweetwater and compelled us to keep to the timber for a day and a night. The troops of the Cantonment—four companies of the Fifth Infantry (these have been out all summer and winter), and four fresh companies of the Sixth Cavalry under Major Biddle, Sixth Cavalry, are as comfortable as it is possible to be, under the circumstances.

Fort Stanton.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Stanton, N. M., March 29. Detail for the court: Captain J. F. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry; Captain James H. Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, U. S. Army; Captain E. G. Fecnet, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants J. W. Wilkinson, Eighth Cavalry; D. H. Clark, Fifteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant A. H. Hemmisse, Eighth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Selden.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Selden, N. M., March 29. Assistant Surgeon S. S. Jessop, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants J. B. Engle, C. H. Conrad, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants W. O. Cory, G. K. McGunnigle, Fifteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant H. J. Farnsworth, Eighth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was March 16 granted Captain E. W. Whittenore (Fort Craig, N. M.). Leave of absence for twenty days was same date granted Captain C. McKibbin (Fort Selden, N. M.).

Functions of Districts.—In General Orders No. 19, dated St. Paul, Minn., March 6, it is promulgated: The Districts of this Department created by Department General Orders and now in existence were not organized for administrative purposes. The immediate control of all matters pertaining to administration at the several posts within the Department is retained by the Department commander. The Districts are created for the purpose of securing the united action of neighboring garrison in case hostilities with the Indians break out, or are threatened. In order that this may be accomplished, it is necessary that the District commanders should be kept informed of the condition of the several posts within their jurisdiction; and therefore, the following reports and returns will be regularly made to them, viz: Return of troops; return of public animals, wagons, harness, etc.; report of forage. No other formal periodical reports will be made to them; but every post commander will at once report to his District commander every occurrence which has any bearing whatever on the peace of the District—every movement of Indians, every hostile act or threat, and will at the same time send a duplicate report to Department Headquarters. District commanders are authorized at all times to call on the post commanders within their jurisdiction for special reports upon the condition of their posts, or upon events which have taken place in their vicinity. And in an emergency, when times does not permit a reference to Department Headquarters, they are authorized to assume entire control of the troops in their Districts, and to direct such movements as in their judgment the occasion shall demand.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Fourth Infantry.—Upon the completion of the duty upon which he is now engaged, Second Lieutenant Robert H. Young was March 12 ordered to proceed, via Omaha, to join his proper station, delaying at Omaha en route to make his written report.

Second Lieutenant Theodore E. True, Fourth Infantry, was March 10 ordered to proceed to Lincoln county, Neb., and enrol the families of grasshopper sufferers in that locality.

Leave of absence for twenty days was March 10 granted Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants Robert H. Young, John J. O'Brien, and Lewis Merriam, Fourth Infantry, were March 13 appointed Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, and ordered to report, in person, to Major John P. Hawkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department, for duty connected with the issue of food for the sufferers by grasshoppers.

Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Brown, Fourth Infantry, was March 18 ordered to proceed to Frontier, Hitchcock, and Red Willow counties, Neb., on business connected with the distribution of the clothing heretofore shipped by First Lieutenant John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry, to those points, for destitute citizens.

Ninth Infantry.—Upon the completion of the duty upon which he is now engaged, Second Lieutenant William F. Norris was March 13 ordered to proceed, via Omaha, to join his proper station, delaying at Omaha en route to make his written report.

Captain Samuel Munson, Ninth Infantry, was March 13 instructed to proceed to Omaha on public business, which completed, he will return to his proper station.

Second Lieutenant William F. Norris, Ninth Infantry, was March 18 ordered to proceed to Saline and Madison counties, Neb., on business connected with the distribution of the clothing heretofore shipped by First Lieutenant John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry, to those points, for destitute citizens.

Second Lieutenant Hayden De Lany, Ninth Infantry, was March 18 relieved from the further operations of previous orders, in time to join his company upon its movement from Fort Hartsuff to Fort Laramie.

Medical Department.—Upon the recommendation of the medical director of the Department, the following changes and assignments of medical officers, were March 10 ordered, viz: A. A. Surgeon George W. Towar, relieved from duty at Camp Brown, and will proceed to Fort Hartsuff and relieve A. A. Surgeon Laine, in the duties of post surgeon at that station, who will proceed to Fort Laramie, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. A. A. Surgeon Charles L. Burroughs, U. S. Army, in Omaha, will proceed to Camp Douglas, and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, was March 8 extended ten days.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was March 10 granted Captain George M. Randall.

Upon the completion of the duty upon which he was then engaged, Second Lieutenant Charles H. Heyl, Twenty-third Infantry, was March 13 directed to proceed, via Omaha, to Omaha Barracks, make his written report, close his accounts, and then proceed to join his company.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was March 17 granted Captain Thomas M. K. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry.

Second Cavalry.—Upon the completion of the duty upon which he is now engaged, First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall was March 10 ordered to proceed, via Omaha, to join his proper station, delaying at Omaha en route to make his written report.

Changes of Stations.—Company A, Twenty-third Infantry (Coppinger's), was March 8 relieved from duty at Omaha Barracks, and ordered to proceed by rail to Grand Island, and march thence to Fort Hartsuff to relieve Company C, Ninth Infantry (Munson's). Upon being relieved by Company A, Twenty-third Infantry (Coppinger's), Company C, Ninth Infantry (Munson's), will march to Grand Island, proceed thence to Cheyenne by rail, and march from that point to Fort Laramie and there take post.

Third Cavalry.—Major N. A. M. Dudley, having completed the duties for which he was ordered to Omaha, was March 17 directed to return to his station at Fort McPherson.

The Quartermaster's Department was March 18 ordered to furnish transportation from Omaha to Fort D. A. Russell for two officers and two hundred recruits, Third Cavalry, in two detachments, and for one select recruit for Company K, Third Cavalry, to North Platte.

Omaha Barracks.—Colonel J. J. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, and Captain Richard L. Eskridge, Twenty-third Infantry, were March 18 ordered to proceed to Omaha Barracks, to appear as witnesses before a General Court-martial at that place, on the 23d instant, in the case of Private Edgar R. West, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Major Montgomery Bryant, having reported for duty, was March 17 assigned to the post of Camp Douglas, and ordered to report, in person, to its commanding officer.

Camp Douglas.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Douglas, U. T., March 25. Major James S. Brislin, Second Cavalry, and the following officers of the Fourteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captain Gilbert S. Carpenter; First Lieutenants Julius E. Quentin, James A. Buch-

anan; Second Lieutenants Charles A. Johnson, Joseph Hall, Charles F. Lloyd. First Lieutenant William W. McCannon, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. E. O. C. Ord; Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Tenth Infantry.—Major T. M. Anderson was March 11 detailed as a member of General Court-martial, vice Major J. K. Mizner, Fourth Cavalry, relieved.

Eleventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was March 8 granted Major Henry Douglass (Fort Concho, Texas).

The General Court-martial of which Major Henry Douglass, Eleventh Infantry, is president, was March 9 dissolved.

The General Court-martial of which Captain Theodore Schwan, Eleventh Infantry, is president, was March 9 dissolved.

Tenth Cavalry.—The General Court-martial of which Captain L. H. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry, is president, was March 9 dissolved.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was March 9 granted First Lieutenant William Davis, Jr., Tenth Cavalry (Fort Concho, Texas).

Fort Concho.—A General Court-martial was to convene at Fort Concho, Texas, March 15. Detail for the court: Captains F. E. Lacey, Tenth Infantry; T. A. Baldwin, Tenth Cavalry; E. C. Gilbreath, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants C. R. Ward, Tenth Cavalry; F. F. Kingsbury, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant S. H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Griffin.—A General Court-martial was to convene at Fort Griffin, Texas, March 18. Detail for the court: Captain J. B. Van de Welle, Tenth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, Medical Department; First Lieutenant W. E. Kingsbury, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieutenants G. H. Evans, Tenth Cavalry; J. J. Dougherty, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant John Whitney, Eleventh Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Camp Supply.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Supply, I. T., March 18. Detail for the court: Captains F. H. Remington, Nineteenth Infantry; Joseph Kerin, Sixth Cavalry; C. W. Hotenpiller, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant M. Walker and Second Lieutenants W. M. Williams, C. Gardner, Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant H. M. Kendall, Sixth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Stockton.—A General Court-martial was to convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, March 23. Detail for the court: Captain D. D. Van Valzah, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, Medical Department; Captain Daniel Hart, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenants C. L. Davis, Tenth Infantry; C. M. Callahan, Fourth Infantry; C. N. Gray, Adjutant, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. P. Ritzius, Twenty-fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant M. L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell; Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell; Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

First Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Charleston, S. C., March 23. First Lieutenant Geo. Mitchell, Second Artillery, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Richard H. Jackson, Wm. L. Haskin; First Lieutenants John W. Dillenback, Robert H. Patterson; Second Lieutenant John T. Honeycutt. Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., Judge-Advocate.

Leaves of absence granted.—For one month, to Assistant Surgeon Charles Styer, U. S. Army—Chattanooga, Tenn. An extension of three days to First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, First Artillery, for five days to First Lieutenant Merritt Barber, Sixteenth Infantry, and for one month to Second Lieutenant C. W. Rowell, Second Infantry.

Nashville.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Nashville, Tenn., March 23. Captain Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Sixteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Duncan M. Vance, Charles E. Morse; First Lieutenant Henry C. Ward; Second Lieutenants Leven C. Allen, Charles R. Tyler. First Lieutenant William V. Richards, Regimental Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock; Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending March 21, 1875: First Lieutenants R. P. Strong, C. A. L. Totten, Fourth Artillery; J. H. Hurst, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Wm. Prince, Ordnance Department.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John McClellan, from the post of Fort Warren, Mass., was March 23 extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Thos. R. Adams, Fifth Artillery (Fort Trumbull, Conn.), was March 23 extended ten days.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for twenty days was March 19 granted Captain V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster (Fort Adams, R. I.).

Third Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer was March 19 ordered to proceed, as soon as practicable, to Fort Andrews, Plymouth, Mass., and carry into effect previous instructions.

Fort Hamilton.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., March 24.

Assistant Surgeon Paul R. Brown, Medical Department, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains Alexander Piper, Abram C. Wildrick; First Lieutenants James Chester, James B. Burbank, John B. Eaton; Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins. First Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.—General and Mrs. H. G. Gilson celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their wedding at Fort Wadsworth, on Tuesday evening, the 16th instant, by a children's fancy dress party, which was quite a success. The gathering was large and select; and in the handsomely decorated rooms, the scene, with the brilliant lights, bright flags, kaleidoscopic costumes, and happy faces and sparkling eyes of the children, was one long to be remembered by all the participants. From the chandeliers hung handsome flags, on which were inscribed the names of the States in which the host and hostess and their children were born, Maryland, Louisiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Maine, and Florida. There were children present, not only from Staten Island, but also from Forts Hamilton and Columbus, and the costumes of all were tasteful and appropriate. The festivities began at five o'clock and closed at ten, the joyous children "dancing the hours away with flying feet" to the delightful music of the Third Artillery Band. The supper was served at half-past seven, and rare fruits, flowers, and viands abundantly provided and tastefully arranged, gave pleasure to the eye and zest to the appetite.

The children were in character as follows: Master Walker Atkinson as Henry V., Miss Nannie Gibson as Night, Master Gates Gibson as a Zouave, Miss Kitty Gibson as Columbia, Miss Agnes Gibson as Little Red Riding Hood, Miss Pussie Fryer as a French Peasant, Miss Bessie Rutherford as Morning, Miss Clara Nichols as Night, Master Ferdie Kobbe as El Matador, Miss Sadie Kobbe as Ivanhoe's Rebecca, Master Charlie Wildrick as Little Boy Blue, Miss Maud Getty as Pink Rose Bud, Master George Getty as a Page, Miss Sinclair as Lady Washington and Dolly Varden, Master Goddard as Washington and Simon Tappertit, Miss Susie Arthur as a French Bonne, Miss Mattie Harrold as a Polish Girl, Master Abbott as a Page, Miss Abbott as a Flower Girl, Masters Fryer as Indians, Master Johnnie Mount as Little Boy Blue, Miss Carrie Duer as Mary Queen of Scots, Miss Ellen Duer as a Fish Wife, Miss Daisy Cameron as Little Bo Peep, Miss Kitty Cameron, as a Fish Wife, Miss Hattie McFarland as the Staten Island Leader, Masters Cameron as Highlanders, Masters Lord as a Prince and Page, Masters Moran as a Greek and Page, Misses Ripley and Marsh as Bavarian Peasants, Master Marsh as a Clown, Master Guy Branningham as Harlequin, Master Emil Fountain as a West Point Cadet, Masters Mosher as Captain Mo yneux and Page, Miss Mosier as a Fairy, Miss Serena Townsend as Little Bo Peep, Master Parmelee as a Sailor, Miss Parmelee as Little Red Riding Hood, Master Willie Flake as a Sailor.

The representation of the Indian character and costume by the Masters Fryer was excellent, and so natural as to slightly alarm the younger children. Master Charlie Wildrick, "under the haystack wide awake," and little Ellen Duer as the Fish Wife looked particularly sweet and cunning. Little Susie Arthur and Miss Abbott were also much admired for their cute appearance and picturesque costumes. Miss Carrie Duer looked like a little lady in a Lilliputian Court; the little Kobbes were also the object of much notice and pleasant compliment. Master Walker Atkinson looked very handsome as Henry V.; and Master Emil Fountain wore the veritable Cadet uniform which was changed for the blue by the host twenty-eight years ago.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield; Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, March 9, 1875: First Lieutenant James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Herbert E. Tutherly, First Cavalry; W. S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry.

First Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Herbert E. Tutherly, Benicia Barracks, was March 6 ordered to report at Department Headquarters, and proceed south of Gilroy, Cal., in pursuit of a deserter. After complying with his instructions he will return to his station.

Fourth Artillery.—Commanders of the ten companies of the Fourth Artillery equipped as Infantry, serving in this Division, was March 6 ordered to make immediate requisitions on the commanding officer of Benicia Arsenal for the number of Springfield rifles, calibre 45, with trowel bayonets and trenching tools and trowel bayonet scabbards, actually required for their companies, and the necessary ammunition not exceeding 250 rounds per man.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA

Twelfth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson at Angel Island, Cal., was March 8 ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Camp Gaston, Cal., for duty with his company.

Payment of Troops.—The following named officers were March 8 ordered to proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations enumerated, to the 28th day of February, 1875: Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, Paymaster, U. S. Army, at Camps Gaston, Wright, and Independence, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard; Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Payment of Troops.—The following assignments of paymasters were made March 1 for the payment of troops, to include the muster of February 28, 1875:

Major Joseph H. Eaton, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, Fort Stevens, and Fort Canby, Cape Hancock; Major Wm. A. Rucker, at Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai; Major James P. Canby, at Camp Harney.

Promotions.—In compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office dated February 8, 1875, the following promotions are announced: Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Twenty-first Infantry, to be Colonel Second Infantry, vice Woods retired; Major Oscar A. Mack, First Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, vice Wheaton promoted.

LAWS OF THE XLIII. CONGRESS.

EXTRACTS from the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1876.

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians, \$235,000: *Provided*, That the President of the United States be authorized to fill any vacancy occurring at said Academy by reason of death, or other cause, of any person appointed by him.

That the assistant instructors of tactics commanding cadet companies at West Point shall receive the same pay and allowances as assistant professors in the other branches of study.

EXTRACT from the Legislative act, approved March 3, 1875.

That so much of the act entitled "An act to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March 3, 1865, and of all acts amendatory thereof, as provides "that for the establishment and support of said asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against officers and soldiers by sentence of Court-martial or military commission, over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion from the service; and all moneys due deceased officers and soldiers which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers and soldiers," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, to take effect on and after the 1st day of April, 1875. And from and after April 1st, 1875, no clerk shall be employed or paid in any Department of the Government for services rendered under any provision of said act of March 3, 1865, or the acts amendatory thereof. And from and after the 1st day of April, 1875, no money shall be appropriated or drawn for the support and maintenance of what is now designated by law as the "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," except by direct and specific annual appropriations by law. And it shall be the duty of the managers of said home, on or before the 1st day of August in each year, to furnish, to the Secretary of War, estimates, in detail, for the support of said home for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July thereafter; and the Secretary of War shall annually include such estimates in his estimates for his Department. And no moneys shall, after the 1st day of April, 1875, be drawn from the Treasury for the use of said home, except in pursuance of quarterly estimates, and upon quarterly requisitions by the managers thereof upon the Secretary of War, based upon such quarterly estimates, for the support of said home for not more than three months next succeeding such requisition. And no money shall be drawn or paid upon any such requisition while any balance heretofore drawn or received by said home, or for its use, from the Treasury, under the laws now or heretofore existing, and now held under investment or otherwise, shall remain unexpended. And the managers of said home shall, at the commencement of each quarter of the year, render to the Secretary of War an account of all their receipts and expenditures for the quarter immediately preceding, with the vouchers for such expenditures; and all such accounts and vouchers shall be authenticated by the officers of said home thereunto duly appointed by said managers, and audited, and allowed, as required by law for the general appropriations and expenditures of the War Department.

From the Deficiency bill, approved March 3, 1875.

War Department: For postage and telegrams or despatches; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department in the erection of barracks, quarters, store-houses, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of May 2, 1819, and August 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at Division and Department Headquarters, and hospital stewards on clerical duty; expenses of express to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing-officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the internment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontier, or at posts and other places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office-furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July 5, 1833; for the apprehension, securing and delivering of deserters, and the expense incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of Cavalry, the batteries of Light Artillery, and such companies of Infantry and scouts as may be mounted, namely, the purchase of travelling forges blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hiring of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and open-

rations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, for the fiscal year, 1874, \$20,000. For subsistence of regular troops, employees and Indian scouts for the current fiscal year, \$150,537.83; *Provided*, That so much of the appropriation for subsistence of the Army as may be necessary, may be applied to the purchase of subsistence stores for sale to officers for the use of themselves and their families, and to commanders of companies or other organizations, for the use of the enlisted men of their companies or organizations, and the proceeds of all sales of subsistence supplies shall hereafter be exempt from being covered into the Treasury and shall be immediately available for the purchase of fresh supplies. To supply deficiency in the moneys appropriated for support of totally disabled volunteer soldiers in the National Homes, \$350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary. To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Robert B. Lacey, late captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, the sum of \$1,043.91, being the amount allowed him by the Second Comptroller, and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the amount due him as arrears of pay while on duty, and prior to his final discharge.

The sundry civil bill appropriates \$75,000 for collection and payment of bounty, prize money, and other claims of colored soldiers and sailors; salaries of agents and clerks; rent of office, fuel, lights, stationery, and similar necessities; office furniture and repairs; transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing and postage, and \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of bounties to sailors and marines under existing laws.

It also makes the following appropriations: To alter three stone buildings to fit them for the purpose of a military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and to build a suitable wall around the building, \$100,000; *Provided*, That the amount herein appropriated shall be so expended as to complete the work.

That there is hereby re-appropriated, for the payment of volunteers of Washington and Oregon Territories, who were engaged in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein in the years 1855 and 1856, and for the payment of claims for services, supplies, and transportation incurred in the maintenance of said volunteers, and for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in said service, as provided for by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1861, entitled, "An act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the Territories of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hostilities therein in 1855 and 1856," sum of \$25,000.

It also appropriates \$33,980.31 to pay the claims of Dakota volunteers as reported on by Inspector General Hardie; and \$45,000 for the purchase of sites for forts in Texas, viz.: Fort Brown, \$25,000; Fort Duncan, \$30,000; and Ringgold Barracks, \$10,000.

The Secretary of War is authorized to purchase the "Brady Collection of Photographs of the War," at a cost of \$25,000.

Joint resolution for the relief of Lowell A. Chamberlain.

Whereas, it appears that Lowell A. Chamberlain was induced to tender the resignation of his commission of first lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, under the apprehensions of being dismissed therefrom by sentence of a General Court-martial, which resignation was accepted by the President of the United States, to date November 17, 1873; and whereas the vacancy created by the acceptance of said resignation has been filled by promotion in regular course: now, therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to restore the said Lowell A. Chamberlain to his position in the Third Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, with the same rank and date of commission, and without forfeiture of pay, as if he had not tendered his resignation; *Provided*, That the President shall be convinced, upon examination of the evidence in the case, that the dismissal of said Chamberlain by sentence of the General Court Martial, before which he was tried, would have been unjust and not warranted by facts; *And provided further*, That no vacancy which may hereafter occur in the grade of first lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery, United States Army, shall be filled until the number of officers in that grade in the said regiment shall be reduced to the number now allowed by law. Approved, March 3, 1875.

An act for the relief of Major N. H. McLean, late Adjutant General's Department, United States Army.

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Major Nathaniel H. McLean, late of the United States Army to fill the first vacancy which may occur in the lowest grade of the Adjutant General's Department, or if he shall deem it best, to reinstate and retire him with the rank to which he would have attained in service at the date of the passage of this act. Approved, March 3, 1875.

EXTRACT from Deficiency bill, approved March 3, 1875.

Sec. 9. That the Military Academy band shall consist of one teacher of music, who shall be leader of the band, and may be a civilian, and forty enlisted musicians of the band.

Sec. 10. That the teacher of music shall receive \$90 per month, one ration, and the allowance of fuel of a second lieutenant of the Army; and that of the enlisted musicians of the band, ten shall each be paid \$34 per month, and the remaining thirty shall each be paid \$30 per month, and that the enlisted musicians of the band shall have the benefits as to pay, arising from reenlistments and length of service, applicable to other enlisted men of the Army.

An act for the relief of the survivors of the *Polaris*.

Be it enacted, etc., That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the survivors of the *Polaris*, engaged in the

Arctic Exploration, under command of Captain Charles F. Hall, their widows, or minor children, and in the order named, a sum of money in addition to that already paid, equal in amount to one year's pay, which each would have been entitled to respectively if continued in the service, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy for said exploring expedition; and that the sum of \$360 each be paid to Joe Eberbing and Hans Hendrick, Esquimaux, who rendered valuable assistance to that part of the ship's crew rescued from the ice-floe on or about the 30th day of April, 1873; said payment to be made direct to each individual claimant upon satisfactory evidence of his identity: *Provided*, That if any sale, assignment, or transfer shall be made of any interest in the gratuity provided by this act, the amount so assigned shall revert to the Government of the United States. Approved, March 3, 1875.

An act for the relief of E. Laws, chief engineer, United States Navy.

Be it enacted, etc., That the services of Elijah Laws, as first assistant engineer, of the United States Navy, shall be considered in every respect except in that which may change his present rank, as though he had received a warrant appointing him to that position on the 17th day of March, 1863, the date of the warrants as first assistant engineers of those who entered the service next after him; and as chief engineer shall be considered in every respect except in that which may change his present rank or position on the Navy Register, as having commenced on the 13th day of August, 1866, the date of the completion of the two years' sea-service required for first assistant engineers before promotion, after March 7, 1863. Approved, March 3, 1875.

Joint Resolution explanatory of an act entitled "An act fixing the number of paymasters in the Army of the United States."

Be it resolved, etc., That the intent and meaning of an act entitled "An act fixing the number of paymasters in the Army of the United States," approved March 2, 1875, was to authorize the appointment of such additional number of paymasters, with the rank of major, as will make the total number of paymasters with the rank of major, fifty, and no more. And so much of section 1194 of the Revised Statutes as applies to the paymasters of the rank of major be, and the same is hereby repealed. Approved, March 3, 1875.

An act to amend section 1423 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the better government of the Navy.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1423 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1423. That it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of any fleet, squadron, or vessel acting singly, when on service, to send to an Atlantic or to a Pacific port of the United States, as their enlistment may have occurred on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast of the United States in some public or other vessel, all petty officers and persons of inferior ratings desiring to go there at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, or as soon thereafter as may be, unless, in his opinion, the detention of such persons for a longer period should be essential to the public interests, in which case he may detain them, or any of them, until the vessel to which they belong shall return to such Atlantic or Pacific port. All persons enlisted without the limits of the United States may be discharged on the expiration of their enlistment either in a foreign port or in a port of the United States, or they may be detained, as above provided, beyond the term of their enlistment; and that all persons sent home, or detained by a commanding officer, according to the provisions of this act, shall be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy until their return to an Atlantic or Pacific port and their regular discharge; and all persons so detained by such officer, or re-entering to serve until the return to an Atlantic or Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, shall in no case be held in service more than thirty days after their arrival in said port; and that all persons who shall be so detained beyond their terms of enlistment, or who shall, after the termination of their enlistment, voluntarily re-enter to serve until the return to an Atlantic or Pacific port of the vessel to which they belong, and their regular discharge therefrom, shall receive for the time during which they are detained, or shall so serve beyond their original terms of enlistment, an addition of one-fourth of their former pay: *Provided*, That the shipping articles shall hereafter contain the substance of this section. Approved, March 3, 1875.

An act for the relief of Mary L. Woolsey, widow of the late Commodore Melancthon B. Woolsey, of the Navy.

Be it enacted, etc., That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, in adjusting the amount due Melancthon B. Woolsey, deceased, late a commodore in the Navy, shall, in consideration of the devotion of said deceased to his public duties, which resulted in his death at Pensacola, Florida, on the 2d day of October, 1874, pay to Mrs. Mary L. Woolsey, widow of said deceased, the amount of pay to which the said commodore would have been entitled if he had survived and remained in the public service on waiting orders to the end of the present fiscal year, out of any money appropriated for the pay of the officers of the Navy. Approved, March 3, 1875.

PRIVATE act 149 places on the pension list the names of Sarah B. Howe, widow of Albion Howe, late first lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, and Mary Cranston, widow of Arthur Cranston, late first lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the acceptance of Captain C. H. Wells, U. S. Navy, of the "Cross of the Legion of Honor" conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

Be it resolved, etc., That Captain C. H. Wells, of the

U. S. Navy, be, and he is hereby authorized to accept "the Cross of an officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor" conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, as evidence of his appreciation of that officer. Approved March 3, 1875.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tennessee* will be ready for her officers on the 5th of April.

THE *Shamut* will proceed from Pensacola to Key West to prepare for a cruise.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Washington from Baltimore March 24.

THE *Shamut* arrived at Pensacola from New Orleans March 23.

THE U. S. ship *Portsmouth* was at Honolulu Feb. 23, from which port she was going to the West Coast of Mexico.

THE *Worcester*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Mullany, left New Orleans, on the 23d inst., for Havana, via Pensacola.

CAPTAIN R. S. COLLUM, U. S. M. C., reported for duty at Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, March 20.

B. F. STEVENS, U. S. Despatch Agent at London, has removed his office from Henrietta street to No. 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross.

THE *Colorado* is expected to return to Key West from her cruise on the Cuban coast about the middle of April.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS, the commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, has been granted a month's leave of absence, and, it is said, will come East.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER FREDERICK SMITH has passed the Board of Examiners for promotion to the next higher grade.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN RODGERS, son of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, has been dangerously ill at the Academy from rheumatism of the heart, but is now convalescent and out of danger.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER BACHE, who was not recommended by the Examining Board for promotion, on account of physical infirmity, has been ordered before the Retiring Board.

ADVICES from the *Monongahela* from Cape of Good Hope, report that Captain Thornton had been condemned by medical survey, and would return home. Trouble, general debility.

A typographical error last week made us say that Lieut.-Commanders McGlenssey and Merriman had been nominated for Commodores. Of course it should have read nominated for Commanders.

WE would direct attention to the very interesting biographical notice of T. C. Scott, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, R. N., by Ex-Surgeon General Wood, U. S. N., which appears under our obituary head.

THE *Fortune*, engaged in scientific pursuits, surveys, etc., on the southern coast of Cuba, and between that point and the Isthmus of Panama, has been facilitated and aided very much by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, who take great interest in the work.

COMMODORE JOHN C. BEAUMONT is said to look much more youthful even than he did about two years ago. If anything is calculated to invigorate and to induce happiness, it is to be reinstated in one's rights, to regain a position from which long debarred, and to find yourself where you think you ought to be.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR HANSCOM and Engineer-in-Chief Wood were in Philadelphia the early part of the week on public business. What they were concocting has not transpired; but their mission may or may not have been in connection with the contemplated movement of the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

INDICATIONS are that the *Tennessee*, fitting out at New York, will not take her departure before the middle of the latter part of April. She is still in the hands of the contractors for her machinery. Should there be a hitch in the working of her compound engines, there is no telling when she will be ready. The Yard authorities are, it is understood, anxious to take her in hand, and will soon put her through when they do. Her appointments in every department will be complete. She will be well officered and will have a first-class crew.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Le Roy, commanding South Atlantic station, dated at Montevideo, February 13. Affairs were perfectly quiet at that time, and it was the general impression they would continue so for some time. The English detached squadron left Montevideo for the Falkland Islands, Cape of Good Hope, etc., January 21. Rear-Admiral Le Roy proposed to leave in a few days for Rio if the health of that port continued good. *Lancaster* and *Wasp* at Montevideo. *Monongahela* not returned.

A RESIDENT of New York City writes to the Navy Department that in the spring of 1870 or 1871, he enlisted in the Marine Corps, and after obtaining an outfit of uniform clothing, and serving about a month, he took French leave. His conscience has pained him much since, for not having returned, or left behind him, the clothing which he had obtained. The value of the clothing he estimates at thirteen dollars, and to pay for it he has transmitted that sum in greenbacks, which will be placed to the credit of the Conscience Fund, or otherwise properly disposed of.

THE commanding officer of the North Pacific Station, Rear-Admiral Almy, has brought officially to the notice of the Navy Department the gallant conduct of Navigating Midshipman Arnot Henderson, of Her Majesty's ship *Tenedos*, in an effort to save from drowning William Wilson, an ordinary seaman of the *Tuscarora*, who fell from aloft into the sea, on the evening of January 26, at Honolulu. Midshipman Henderson, on seeing the sailor fall, jumped overboard from the *Tenedos* and swam a distance of a hundred yards, and was engaged until almost exhausted in diving for the body. Wilson in falling from the foretopmast cross-trees struck his head on the iron railing. His body was recovered and buried the next day.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER GEORGE W. BAIRD, on special duty, Bureau of Steam Engineering, seems to be devoting his talents to objects tending to benefit the Service. His plan of ventilation, which is explained in his report to Admiral Porter, accompanying the annual report of the latter, is said to possess merit. Recently he has had examined by a board, appointed by the Navy Department, an improved capstan worked by steam connections with the engine room. The board, Commodore Ammen, Captain Shufeldt, Chief Engineer Loring, and Naval Constructor Fernald, report favorably on its merits. A plan of a similar capstan, the design of Mr. Wilson, master machinist of the Washington Yard, was examined by the same board, and from the two the Service is likely to get a valuable acquisition in the shape of a steam power capstan.

CONGRESS, in its appropriations for the naval service, struck quite a blow at the Washington Navy-yard, in providing that, of the sum appropriated for "repairs and improvements of Yards," nothing should be expended there. This would seem to be carrying out practically to some extent the views of the Senate Naval Committee, some of the members of which made an inspection of the several yards on the Atlantic coast last summer, in the charming steam-yacht *Despatch*. How much more severe would they have been in their strictures, had the *Despatch* been so unfortunate on that occasion as on her recent passage out of the Eastern Branch! Drawing eleven feet only, she grounded opposite the Arsenal, and had to be relieved by tugs from her situation. Luckily, the inspectionists, in continuation of their duties on the Gulf coast, had not embarked in her—proposing to join her at New Orleans. This little mishap is certainly unfortunate, to say the least, for those advocating the continuance of the yard. A little dredging must soon be done by somebody to enable light draught public yachts, if not well armed ships of war, to pass in and out of the Eastern Branch, or else the Washington Yard will be known only in history, and the oldest inhabitants will be able to say simply that we once turned out some fine vessels there, and recall to mind the *Minnesota*, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Louis*.

THE following is a list of the officers of the U. S. flagship *Franklin*, at Villefranche, March 8: Rear-Adm. John L. Worden, commanding U. S. naval force on the European station; Captain S. R. Franklin, commanding U. S. S. *Franklin* and chief of staff; Lieutenants J. C. Soley, W. S. Emory, flag lieutenants; Secretary H. G. B. Fisher; Ensign A. Ward, aid; Lieutenant Commanders O. A. Batcheller, executive officer; G. W. Armentrout, navigator; Lieutenants R. B. Bradford, R. M. Berry, F. P. Gilmore, U. S. Secree, W. L. Feild, J. H. Stevens; Ensigns S. A. Stanton, Perrin Busbee, W. H. Slack; Midshipmen W. W. Scheutze, C. W. Deering, J. B. Howard, Henry Morrell, A. L. Case, Jr., Lynn Arms, F. W. Danner, J. Farnsworth; Medical Director Philip Lansdale, fleet surgeon; Chief Engineer W. B. Brooks, fleet engineer; Pay Inspector James D. Murray, fleet paymaster; Brevet Major Philip R. Fendall, fleet marine officer; Chaplain J. D. Beugless; Passed Assistant Engineer J. Entwistle; Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborne; Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harmon; Second Lieutenants Marines J. T. Brodhead, Jesup Nicholson; Admiral's Clerk H. P. Heath; Captain's Clerk C. Keldal; Paymaster's Clerks J. P. Firing, F. J. Raymond; Boatswain J. McCaffery; Gunner A. Harmon; Carpenter T. J. Cox; Sailmaker R. L. Tatem.

THE following report has been received from Rear-Admiral Worden, commanding European station, dated U. S. flagship *Franklin*, Ville Franche, March 3, 1875: I have the honor to report my arrival in this harbor on the 25th ult. After the departure of the *Powhatan*, on the 8th of February, I remained at Lisbon until the 11th, and on that day sailed for Tangier, where I arrived on the 13th. At Tangier I made an official visit to the Minister of State, temporarily residing there in the absence of Governor, and was received by him with great courtesy and with many polite expressions of good will towards the United States as a country which had always been in friendly relations with Morocco. I also visited the Sherief of Wazen, a prince, and the head of the Mahomedan church in his country. I called also on the Foreign Ministers residing at Tangier. On the 17th of February I proceeded from Tangier to Gibraltar, arriving there on the afternoon of the same day. On approaching the harbor of Gibraltar I met the British Channel squadron passing out bound for Madeira, and exchanged salutes with Rear Admiral F. Beauchamp P. Seymour, commanding. The squadron was composed of the following iron-clad ships: *Agincourt*, flagship, 28 guns, 6,621 tons; *Northumberland*, 28 guns, 6,621 tons; *Monarch*, 7 guns, 5,102 tons; *Resistance*, 16 guns, 3,710 tons; *Sultan*, 12 guns, 5,234 tons; *Triumph*, 14 guns, 3,839 tons. On the 20th of February I sailed from Gibraltar for Ville Franche, where I arrived on the 25th and still remain. At noon on the 22d February, the an-

niversary of Washington's birth-day, a national salute was fired at sea. The *Congress* and *Juniata* are present in this port, and the *Alaska* is at Spezia, where necessary repairs are being made on her boiler.

THE Hawaiian *Gazette* of Feb. 17th gives an account of the voyage of the flagship *Pensacola* to Honolulu, and an accident which happened to her en route. On the 6th of February, four days out from San Francisco, during a gale of wind the futtock band around the main-mast snapped in sunder, and immediately after the main top-mast carried away, taking with it, the mizzen top-gallant mast, and fore royal yard, and in its fall, breaking short off at the lower and top mast cap, the starboard side of the main-top, with the two horns of the cross-trees supporting it. At the time of the disaster the ship was on the port tack, under a single reefed fore and main top-sail, and double reefed mizzen, reefed foresail and jib, the wind blowing a moderate gale from the southeast with heavy squalls. "The cool and unerring judgment of the commanding officer," says the *Gazette*, "fully comprehended and surmounted the difficulties of the case, and his plans and orders were most actively and efficiently carried out by the Executive Officer, aided and sustained by the lieutenants and midshipmen, and the willing, tireless labor of the men. The first effort was directed to the securing firmly of everything that could be carried away, and endanger human life by falling. This having been successfully accomplished by many lashings of ropes and hawsers around the swinging wreck, the work of disentanglement and clearing away was commenced, and carried on unceasingly, until nightfall came, and found everything safely lowered and secured." Fortunately the damage can be easily repaired. The iron in the broken futtock band, shows an old break, extending more than three fourths way through its entire thickness. A written report of all the circumstances in the case was made by Captain Gherardi to Admiral Almy coupled with the request that a Court of Inquiry might be ordered. But in the opinion of the Admiral such an investigation was unnecessary, and the occurrence beyond the reach of human foresight to prevent. On Tuesday the 9th inst., His Majesty was entertained at dinner by the Ward Room Officers, and Friday the 12th inst. was honored by every observance possible as the first anniversary of his accession to the throne. The King formally received Captain Gherardi and all the officers of the ship, who officially paid their respects and united in congratulating him, upon the recurrence of the happy event. Admiral Almy addressed His Majesty in a few felicitous remarks appropriate to the occasion, and closed with a toast "Long Live the King." His Majesty gracefully responded, and proposed the health of His Excellency the President of the United States. The health of Her Majesty the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, was then proposed by Mr. Pierce, Minister Resident, and duly honored. Simultaneous with the announcement of the Admiral's toast to the King, the guns of the *Pensacola* fired a national salute. The remainder of the afternoon was passed in social enjoyment, and at six o'clock, His Majesty, the Admiral and all the officers of the ship, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the ward-room, from which the company did not rise, until a late hour in the evening.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 18.—Ensign Martin E. Hall, to the receiving ship Independence, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 3d April next, and on the arrival of the Portsmouth, to report for duty on board that vessel.

Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, on the 31st inst.

Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, to the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, on the 15th May next.

Acting Gunner Arthur A. Phelps, to the store ship Onward, at Callao, Peru, per steamer of 27th inst.

MARCH 20.—Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Assistant Engineer E. F. McElwain, to the Tennessee.

MARCH 22.—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. J. Barclay, to the Dictator, at Key West, Fla., as executive, per steamer of 3d April next.

Lieutenant B. H. Tilley, to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green, to the Naval Hospital, at New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. C. Machette, to the Canonius, at New Orleans, on the 31st inst.

DETACHED.

MARCH 18.—Paymaster Geo. Cochran, from the receiving ship Potomac on the 31st inst., settle accounts, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Engineer John A. Scott, from the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, on the 15th May next, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Moses A. Lane, from the store ship Onward on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 20.—Chief Engineer Joseph Trilleby has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ossipee on the 8th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 22.—Midshipman George F. Emmons, from the Powhatan, and placed on sick leave.

Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, from the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence, on the 22d April, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st May next.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles U. Gravatt, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Yantic, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st May next.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, from the Yantic, Asi-

atic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 24.—Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lamberton, from the Dictator on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Assistant Paymaster W. W. Barry, from the Canonius on the 31st inst., and ordered to settle accounts.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Case has reported his arrival at New York in the Powhatan, having been relieved from the command of the European Station on the 3d February last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 24, 1875:

John Hilton, beneficiary, March 11, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John B. Dalton, marine, March 14, U. S. R. S. New Hampshire.

Hugh McPherson, beneficiary, March 19, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Fletcher Dunn Locke, paymaster's clerk, March 13, U. S. R. S. Sabine, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Wm. Wilson, ordinary seaman, January 26, U. S. S. *Tuscarora*, off Honolulu, H. I.

James Butler, marine, February 20, U. S. S. Franklin, Harbor of Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany reports the following changes in the North Atlantic Station:

March 6.—Ensign Thomas S. Plunkett and Wm. M. Irwin detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the Ossipee.

Ensign C. F. Emmerick detached from the Colorado, and ordered to the Dictator.

March 18.—Lieutenant George C. Clay detached from the Canonius and ordered to the Worcester.

Ensign J. J. Hunker detached from the Shawmut and ordered to the Kansas.

Ensign F. F. Green detached from the Kansas and ordered to the Shawmut.

NAVAL CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

MARCH 12.

William C. Turner to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy.

Master Wesley W. Bassett to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy on the retired list.

MARCH 19.

Lieutenant-Commander John P. McGlenssey to be a commander in the Navy from February 8, 1875, vice Commander Weld N. Allen, deceased.

Master James Franklin to be a lieutenant in the Navy from February 8, 1875, vice Lieutenant-Commander McGlenssey, promoted.

Ensign Aaron Ward to be a master in the Navy from February 8, 1875, vice Master Franklin, promoted.

Master Uriah R. Harris to be a lieutenant in the Navy from February 11, 1875, vice Lieutenant-Commander Edward M. Stedman, deceased.

Ensign Frank W. Nabor to be a master in the Navy from February 11, 1875, vice Master Harris, promoted.

Commander Andrew E. K. Benham to be a captain in the Navy from March 12, 1875, vice Captain John C. Beaumont, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander Edgar C. Merriman to be a commander in the Navy from March 12, 1875, vice Commander Benham, promoted.

Master William A. Hadden, to be a lieutenant in the Navy from March 12, 1875, vice Lieutenant-Commander Merriman, promoted.

Ensign Joseph L. Hunsicker to be a master in the Navy from March 12, 1875, vice Master Hadden, promoted.

Master Richard G. Davenport to be a lieutenant in the Navy from March 17, 1875, vice Lieutenant George W. Coester, resigned.

Ensign Charles W. Bartlett to be a master in the Navy from March 17, 1875, vice Master Davenport, promoted.

Arthur C. Heflinger and Samuel Henry Dickinson to be assistant surgeons in the Navy to fill vacancies.

MARCH 22.

Ensign Jno. S. Abbott to be a master in the Navy from November 8, 1874.

J. P. Stuart Lawrence to be an assistant engineer in the Navy.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

In a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 25, to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in relation to Senate bill 1102, to promote the efficiency of the Light-House Service, the former said:

The bill in question contemplates the abolishment of the present Light-House Board, which is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which is clothed with the power necessary to conduct, under his superintendence, the management of the light-house establishment, and the substitution thereof of an administrative bureau in the Treasury Department, of an anomalous character, and a board which is declared to be only advisory in its functions, although in some of them it is really administrative.

The proposition to transfer the general administrative functions of the present board to a bureau to be erected in the Treasury Department, whose principal officers are to be two military officers connected with another department of the Government, does not commend itself to my view: first, for the reason that the instalment of military officers into positions of such eminence and power in the Treasury would be unprecedented, and out of keeping with the spirit, purposes, and organization of this branch of the Government; and, secondly, because the light-house establishment is purely a commercial and maritime institution, and could with no propriety have a military officer as its chief executive. The impropriety of the proposed exclusion of the nautical element from the administrative organization, and the elevation of the military, is the more noticeable when it is considered that in the composition of the proposed advisory board there is a preponderance of the military element over the nautical in the proportion of five to three, while every light-house district is proposed to be placed under the immediate and sole charge of a military officer. There can certainly be no justification for the introduction to such an extent of the military element in the constitution of the light-house system, with which it can have no possible connection, except through its body of engineers, and therein only so far as simply relates to the construction and repair of its edifices.

The constitution of its functions appear to me calculated to render it inefficient and obstructive to progress. A large proportion of its members are officers of the Government who are charged with duties which

have no intimate relation with light-house affairs, and which must preclude the giving of the necessary thought and study to the working of an extended system, in which inconsiderate changes suggested by such a body, if adopted, might result in disastrous loss of life and property.

The functions of the proposed board are in some respects advisory, and virtually, though indirectly, administrative in others; the body acting in regard to some measures by suggestion only, and in regard to others by majority decree; an arrangement which must necessarily render the action of the system circumlocutory and slow. It has sufficient power to obstruct the director of lights in effecting what his experience and observation might satisfy him were desirable changes, while the director, on the other hand, has the power to prevent the carrying into effect of any of the suggestions which the board might make. Herein lies the opportunity for the development of discord which might involve most serious consequences to the system. Such an organization instead of centralizing power, which is said to be the object aimed at in the bill, certainly would involve a more unsafe diffusion of it than characterizes the present organization, and is an undesirable substitute for one which acts with administrative power and decision on all cardinal matters through its committees of professional experts.

The proper organization for a light-house system is a matter of grave national importance, involving, as it does, vast interests of commerce and humanity, and in this country, on account of the nature and extent of our sea and lake coasts, presents a problem of unusual difficulty. To be efficient it requires the combination of the science and mechanism of the day, and a practical knowledge of principles and of details, which can only be acquired by long familiarity and study. It demands a combination of knowledge and skill possessed by different classes of individuals, and for this reason should include the co-operation of the mariner, of the engineer, and of the scientist, to avoid on the one hand expensive and impracticable schemes, and on the other undue adherence to fixed ideas. The general experience of the light-house systems of the world fully verifies the truth of this proposition.

The present system of administration was adopted only after patient and mature deliberation, embracing a period of more than six years, and involving a careful examination of our light-house establishment as it then existed, and the thorough investigation and study of the various systems in Europe by two boards of officers eminently qualified for that work, whose reports furnish the basis of the present organization.

The illumination and buoyage of our coasts, the valuable results sought to be attained through the organization, have proved adequate to the wants of commerce and kept pace with its growth, and the service has established a reputation for efficiency as enviable as that of any light-house system in the world. That the system is capable of improvement is not disputed, but the fact that during the twenty-odd years of its administration some minor defects have developed themselves, only proves the difficulties above referred to, and warns against any hasty and immature action in attempting a radical change. It would be preferable to ascertain the nature and extent of the defects and eliminate them.

The first defect developed by experience is the liability to dissension and lack of harmony, and the possible obstruction to business, that may be caused by having two officers of co-ordinate power in the office of the Light-House Board. The organic act specifies that the President may select two officers, one from the Navy and the other from the Corps of Engineers of the Army, to act as secretaries of the board.

It is evident, from a study of the original plan, that it was the intention of its framers that the naval secretary should have charge of the office of the board, and should, under its direction, conduct the multifarious details of the establishment, while the engineer secretary should superintend the preparation of plans for light-house structures, and the carrying of those plans into effect. The board, when first organized, had among its members those who proposed the plan for its organization, and for many years the two secretaries occupied the respective positions detailed above. But the engineer officer being called a secretary, the claim has lately been made that he should have equal power with the other secretary in all the business of the establishment.

It is recommended that the former status shall be resumed, and all opportunity for difficulty be removed by the passage of an amendment in the organic act striking out that clause which provides for the detail of an officer from the Army to act as a secretary, and to substitute therefor a clause providing for the detail of an officer therefrom to act as engineer to the board, and to make, under its direction, plans for the erection and renovation of light-houses, and to exercise a general supervision over such other engineers as may be employed in carrying these plans into effect. It would appear that, as the light-house establishment is for the convenience and safety of the commercial and shipping interests of the country, the secretary, who becomes the active executive officer of the board in the absence of the chairman, should be one who, by maritime education, knowledge, and experience, is fitted to appreciate the difficulties under which seamen labor, and who can, therefore, best imitate and carry into effect measures for their relief.

THE widow of Captain Hill, of the *Polaris* has received from the Secretary of the Navy, \$15,000, appropriated for the purchase of the records and papers of the *Polaris* expedition, and which were collected and brought home by Commander Greer of the *Tigress*.—Mr. James E. Roach, for many years the disbursing clerk of the War Department, has tendered his resignation, having been one of the appointed paymasters of the Army.—Paymaster General James H. Wat-

mough, chief of bureau of provisions and clothing, Navy Department, who had been confined to his home with a slight attack of pneumonia, is about again and attending to his duties as usual.—The late Pay Director Boggs, U. S. N., was the author of the designs engraved on the commissions now issued to the naval officers; both pictures representing scenes in the Ringgold Exploring Expedition in the Arctic.—Ensign A. C. Dillingham has passed the examination for advancement to the next higher grade.—Andrew Stevenson, son of Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, has passed his examination and received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.—Lieutenant Commander Horace E. Mullan, U. S. N., will be retired shortly, the examining board having failed to recommend him for promotion to commander.—Lieutenant George T. T. Patterson, Fourteenth Infantry, was married March 16th, at Newport, Mass., to Miss Brown, of that place.—Lieutenant M. C. Foot, Ninth Infantry, who had been in Washington on sick leave, has returned to his company, Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory.—William C. Turner, of Philadelphia, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

FIRST LIEUTENANT and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Towle, U. S. Army, has an article in the *Old and New* magazine for March, entitled "Terry's Fort Fisher Expedition," which gives a spirited and very readable account of that famous and successful enterprise. He pays high praise to General Terry, discovering in him "the soldier so constituted" that he can "comprehend at once, and carry in his head, the relative position of each 'feature of the ground over which he is operating, every thing in fact which might serve to favor an advance, hold a position, or cover a retreat." "Terry" continues Colonel Towle, "had this quality to perfection. In all those flank marches, advances, and assaults, so often made in front of Richmond, north of the James River, when practicable he always previously reconnoitred in person the ground over which his troops would be required to move. Oftentimes far outside his picket-lines, through thick woods, within close range of the Confederate rifle-pits, he had coolly mapped down the ground in his mind, as unerringly and accurately as if made by the surveyor's deliberate work with chain and compass."

FOR RENT.

"BAY VIEW COTTAGE"—Six Rooms, Five Closets, Cellar, Cistern, Well of pure water, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Stables, Sheds, Carriage-house, Shade and Fruit Trees, one and one half acres of land enclosed, with privilege of renting eight acres adjoining.—The place is about one mile from Fort Monroe, by land, (about half the distance by water.)

For a retired officer of the Army or Navy, there is no more desirable residence, with good society, on or near Hampton Roads, and to such a party the rent will be very moderate.

On the water front there is a planted oyster-bed, more than sufficient for family use. Possession given at once.

Address P. O. Box 12, Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.

21 Park Row, New York.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUN POWDER. Recommended and used by Captain A. H. Bogardus, the "Champion Wing Shot of America."

Orange Lightning Powder.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.

This celebrated brand of Powder is more extensively used than any other for both Rifles and Shot Guns. Sizes FG, FFG and FFFG. Packed in 1 lb. wood and metal kegs of 25, 12½ and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb.

Military Powder.

The Military Powder made by this Company is extensively used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and exclusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges made in this country.

MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. Blasting, Mining and Shipping Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal kegs of 25 lbs.

Great care is taken in packing and casing Powder for export. Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Smith Electric Machine for exploding mines, sub-marine blasts, etc.

Address P. O. Box 2308, N. Y.

TURKISH BATHS, 81 & 83 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

Three Minutes' Walk from Fulton Ferry.

Separate Department for Ladies.

Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

One of the greatest luxuries in the world, and unexcelled as a Restorative.—First-class accommodations for those desiring rooms and board in the Institution. Address,

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated

Academy of the Visitation,

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300

Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48

Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars, apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General I. P. Graham, U. S. Army, Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Oshlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY—THIRD ON THE List—wishes a transfer to Infantry or Artillery. Address ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Office.

READ Vanity Fair Advertisement.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL will hereafter be prepaid by the publishers, without extra charge.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent, should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Orders for changing the address of periodicals with which the JOURNAL clubs should be sent direct to the office of such publications.

Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 15 cents; twenty-six insertions, 12 cents; fifty-two insertions, 10 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

OUR ARMY ON THE PLAINS.

WHAT Algeria has been to the French, the Plains have been to the United States Army. What the Arabs were and are to the French officers, the Indians have been and are to ours. In the schools of war found in Algeria and our own Plains there is a striking similarity, and the results to both armies have been very similar. Both have proved of great advantage to the civilized combatants, as affording them a lesson that they could not get elsewhere in times of peace, and both have proved detrimental to the perfection of discipline and drill, when compared with the results of continuous training in large bodies in time of peace, as practiced in Prussia since the times of the great FREDERICK. The previous training received by our officers on both sides in the War of the Great Rebellion, was mostly received on the Plains, and the results were visible in every contest, till the war itself developed a new school. There was but little precision of movement, but plenty of haphazard fighting, little combination and generalship, but an infinite number of small affairs, till the figure of GRANT appeared on the scene at Shiloh. The Confederate commander at that battle was the only one on either side then in the field who had ever enjoyed any command of regular troops, before the war, larger than a good sized regiment, the Mexican war generals having passed active service, leaving those who were subalterns in that war to take their places. Under these circumstances the American regular soldier of those days closely resembled the French African veteran, bronzed, rough, and self-reliant, in an uniform the perfection of ugliness and comfort, a good fighter, but a poor figure on parade. The officers were saved from the faults peculiar to the French officers of that day and the present by just one thing, the magical influence of the culture of West Point. Without West Point, and the high standard of education which West Point by its moral influence, has exacted from the so-called "civil appointments" in the Army, there is no doubt that the baneful influence of small posts, idleness, and a constant contact with barbarism, would have deteriorated our officers, as it has deteriorated the French. From this result, the only evil flowing from constant warfare with savages, our Army has been saved by education alone; and the good effects, which are inherent in the school along with the bad, have had time to develop to our advantage. Those good effects are, a constant familiarity with danger, a habituation to careful picketing to guard against surprises, and the habit of making long and arduous marches, to surprise or pursue one of the most wary and audacious enemies in the world. The Indian of the Plains is just as swift, untiring and ubiquitous as the Bedouin of the Desert, and just as hard to catch. When he is caught and punished severely it is only in the same way that ABD-EL-KADER was finally brought down by the French; and the celebrated surprise of the Smala of the African chief has its exact parallels on a smaller scale in the surprises by BAKER and CUSTER of the Piegans and Kiowas. Of late years, since the termination of the civil war, the activity of our troops on the so-called frontier has redoubled. Be-

fore that time the wars were few and far between, for we had an Indian Frontier. Now we have none, for the Indian roams, fights, and plunders in the very centre of a continent surrounding him with civilization, which year by year narrows the space in which he has to fight. The Pacific Railroad by one stride has brought the end of the contest fifty years nearer, but at the same time has intensified its bitterness ten fold. A curious parallel between the French struggle in Algeria, and our own on the Plains, is found in the fact that our Indians buy arms from us to fight us withal, just as ABD-EL-KADER used to stipulate in every treaty for the privilege of buying arms in France; and just as the French Government in those days was foolish enough to grant this privilege to the ambitious SON OF MAHYREDDIN, so our Government, through the Indian traders, etc., takes care to furnish rifles to our gentle savages to kill our soldiers with. One more parallel between the Arabs, under ABD-EL-KADER, and the Indians under SATANTA, COCHISE, and all their *confrères*, is found in the fact that whenever ABD-EL-KADER saw a chance to break a treaty and ravage the French settlements with success, he availed himself of that chance with touching persistency, however often previously defeated, but when he was at last thoroughly beaten and compelled to surrender, kept his word ever after. Just so with our friends SATANTA, COCHISE, and Co. If nothing is to be gained by breaking their faith with the white chiefs, and if they are completely cowed down, they will keep their engagements, and not else.

The advantage of years of constant warfare with such adversaries, who will take advantage of the slightest error or imprudence, is very great. After it is over, all other war seems to be child's play compared with the fatigues of an active Indian campaign. The great disparity of forces almost always existing between our troops and the Indians, when the former manage to catch them, except when surprised with their women and children, always makes the fighting of the very fiercest character. Saving only the presence of artillery, an Indian fight is as bloody and fierce as the most embittered of battles among civilized troops. The outside world, which imagines that Indians are contemptible antagonists, would be undeceived by the sight of an Indian fight on the Plains. As the star of the red man nears its last setting, it blazes with a fiercer lustre than ever, and the Indian today, with his repeating rifle, revolvers, and sabre, fights better than ever his ancestor did in the days of bows and arrows. In rapidity of movement, in individual strength and skill, the braves of the Plains closely resemble the Mamelukes that fought at the Pyramids, and just as with them, the only superiority of the civilized enemy is found in discipline and unity. Just as one Mameluke was able to beat three Frenchmen, while a hundred Frenchmen did not fear a hundred Mamelukes, and five hundred Frenchmen could easily beat a thousand Mamelukes, so with the Indians on the Plains individual skill and strength counts for little against the unity of power conferred by discipline. What our troops on the Plains have done with these powerful foes, since the war broke out last summer, has been told by fragments in the correspondence of the JOURNAL. In that form it has escaped notice, and its magnitude has been lost by the difficulty of connecting events and localities together into one whole. It is only when we reflect on what was the state of affairs when the struggle commenced, and what it is now, that we realize the work which has been done. Early in last July a general revolt broke out among Comanches, Kiowas and some bands of the Cheyennes, and a series of raids and depredations was inaugurated along the whole frontier of the Indian Territory, Kansas and Northwest Texas, vulgarly known as the Pan Handle. All this country has long been dreaded by traveller and emigrant on account of its aridity, and many are the records in early times of expeditions going astray and suffering intensely from privations of all sorts in that desolate region which terminates in the Llano Estacado, and Jornada del Muerto, a safe barrier to pursuit from most troops. Through this desolate region, between the headwaters of the Canadian and Cimmaron, our troops have been campaigning since July. Winter has not stopped them, but on the contrary has been their best friend. The result has been a total stoppage of raids on the peaceable settlers, a constant

harrying of the Indian himself, beating him at his own game, and finally the complete subjection of the most dangerous tribe of all, the Kiowas, the capture or voluntary surrender of four thousand prisoners, with a probable final cessation of Indian troubles. The southwest was the one weak spot left. The northwest has been nearly quiet, since the Minnesota troubles during the war. The Sioux are comparatively tame at last. The great Black Hills expedition of CUSTER last year helped to keep them in awe, and there is but little fear of serious future trouble if the marauding whites are kept out of the reservation. With the southwest at last tranquilized, our hardworked little Army can afford to take a breathing spell, and the fierce troubles of the last campaign may very possibly yet prove a blessing in disguise, as bringing us to the end of the last Indian war.

We call the attention of our readers to a publication which is soon to come out, which promises to be of unusual interest to the military, as well as to the more general reader. The work is entitled "From Everglade to Cañon," and is edited by General T. F. RODENBROUGH, U. S. Army. While the text is in main a history of the Second U. S. Cavalry (old Second Dragoons), from the organization of the regiment to the present day, the volume is also filled with personal recollections and adventures which must be of interest to the Army generally, and to many citizens. The book will be highly entertaining reading, and will at the same time be found to be replete with historical facts that will entitle it to the attention of the student in military and general history. The chapters are generally from the pens of eye-witnesses of the scenes described, which adds to their value as contributions to history and their interest to the reader. The illustrations are exceedingly life-like and artistic representations of camp and garrison life, and, in addition, show accurately all of the uniforms which have been worn by the Cavalry. Aside from its other good points, this book will be of much value as a work of reference.

A BOARD was in session last week at the Navy Department, for the examination of certain candidates for admission into the Pay Corps of the Navy. The members of the board were Pay Director CUNNINGHAM, Pay Inspector THORNTON, and Passed Assistant Paymaster FRAILEY, and three candidates were examined—enough certainly to fill all vacancies in the Corps for sometime to come. At present the corps of assistants seems to be full. It is not understood that these examinations are competitive. The Pay Corps and the Marine Corps are about the only ones in the Navy where the Executive or the head of the Department has the least opportunity for patronage. A few years ago appointments were made to these branches of the Service without examination, and we might say without regard to qualification, but now these two essentials are considered. Only those who are to be appointed in the event of passing are given permits to be examined; consequently the positions are not open to competition. It might be added that it is a waste of time and vexation of spirit for the masses, without "influence," to have aspirations in that direction. It is better to "go West," or to turn attention to something which there is a reasonable probability of reaching.

THE *Saranac*, which is now perhaps at Acapulco, has, it is said, ample instructions for the protection of the rights of American citizens and American interests in that quarter. The reports regarding disturbances are believed to be highly colored, and it is thought there will be little cause for action, other than the acquisition of all the facts in the case, on the part of her commanding officer. Captain QUEEN is said to be a judicious officer, and will not be likely to take steps which would jeopardize the peaceful relations between the two countries, unless there is unmistakable grounds for doing so.

QUERY: Where is the *Swatara*? If anything is at present in darkness it is the movements of this vessel, which has been on so conspicuous a mission the last eight months. Last accounts, early in February, reported her at Hobart Town, not knowing herself her precise destination. Her orders in

hand would take her to San Francisco; those she desired and given her by telegram, would take her to New York. The point is whether she waited two weeks or more the reply to her telegram, received it, and sailed for New York, or not receiving it shaped her course for San Francisco. All interested in her can exercise their best judgment in the premises. The chances seem to be in favor of San Francisco. In either case we shall look for her in an American port the middle of May or first of June.

THE officers of the Society of the Army of the Potomac have issued a circular to the members, in which they say: "At the last re-union of the Society of the Army of the Potomac the question of the time and place of the next annual meeting was left to the decision of the standing officers of the Society, General Hancock, President, General Davies, Treasurer, General Sharpe, Recording Secretary, and the Corresponding Secretary. Various suggestions have been presented to this Committee, and among them one for the postponement of the meeting until the following year, 1876. The reasons given for this change in our usual programme are the prevailing business depression, and the importance of securing a large attendance of members at Philadelphia the year of the Centennial. While the Committee are disposed to give weight to these considerations, they do not feel satisfied to sanction the postponement without first receiving some expression of opinion from the members of the Society. Will you not therefore oblige the Committee, by making known your wishes in the matter in a communication addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Church, at No. 2 East 15th Street, New York? If this annual re-union is omitted, it is proposed not to collect dues for the current year." Some one hundred answers to this circular have thus far been received, five-sixth of which favor the postponement.

THE *Hawaiian Gazette* of Feb. 17th is largely occupied with accounts of the arrival of King Kalakaua, who received a most hearty welcome from his waiting subjects. The *Gazette* says: The decoration of Consul Severance by His Majesty the King, as a companion of the order of Kamehameha, before leaving San Francisco, is a worthy testimonial to his valuable services as a consular representative. We could only wish that American laws would permit the bestowal of similar honors on Colonel Wherry and Lieutenant Whiting, whose services, from all we can learn, added greatly to the pleasure of the King and his party in their journey through America.

THE *Omaha Republican* says: General Ord expresses his deep regret that he has been transferred from this Department to the Department of Texas. He said to us that he was expecting to remain here two years longer before filling out the usual time for a Department commander to remain in one place. When he was in Washington recently he was informed that changes among the Military Department commanders might take place soon. He then expressed a desire to remain here, but if he was to be sent elsewhere he desired to go to Texas. We are all very sorry to part with General Ord, for he has ever been a warm, true friend to Omaha and Nebraska.

A NEWSPAPER despatch dated Washington, March 21, says: Major-Gen. McDowell was in Charleston, S. C., last week. He inspected the troops. The heavy artillery company at the arsenal manoeuvred as infantry, and two companies at the citadel as light batteries. The discipline and condition of the barracks were found satisfactory. Salutes were fired in honor of the visit. The General left for Columbia on Friday.

THE German coast batteries are, it is stated, to be armed with guns of a new pattern and great power, manufactured by Herr Krupp. Herr Krupp has hitherto turned out forty-seven of the new pieces, which are about to be tested at Duermen by a commission of artillery officers. The forty-seven cost 30,000 thalers—that is, £4,500. The weight of projectiles is 480lb. apiece, and the charge is from 85lb. to 90lb. of powder. Each round thus represents a money expenditure of £15.

LAST autumn the German government called the attention of the French government to the desecration of graves and monuments of German soldiers, which had recently occurred at Habouville, where a monument raised in memory of soldiers of the regiment of Guards, "Emperor Alexander," had been severely mutilated. The French government has made inquiries, but has been unable to discover the authors of the offensive act. The *North-German Gazette* announces that formal assurances have been given to the German government both that the injured monument shall be repaired and also that proper measures shall be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar desecrations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A SUGGESTION AS TO THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: As a substitute for the present system at the Artillery School, I would suggest that the letter and spirit of G. O. No. 99, 1867, be fulfilled by all concerned, and that any violation, evasion or wilful misconstruction of any of its provisions, meet with the same consequences as would naturally result from the disregard of any official order. The order is expressed in plain and unequivocal terms; let him who violates it abide the consequences. Let the student's incentive to the performance of his duties as a student, be identical with that which governs all his various military acts. The incentives to be honest, temperate, respectful, obedient, and to fulfil a thousand other military requirements, are identical, and the Government is satisfied with their operation. The separation of the student and officer is impossible.

The undue zeal manifested in the continuance of the present mode of instruction may accomplish its purpose, but it does so by sacrificing certain prerogatives of the officer that are undeniably his.

As a principle, one of these prerogatives negatives his being treated like a school-boy, and I submit with the utmost confidence that the requirements of G. O. No. 99 can be conscientiously and successfully fulfilled, and the same amount of study secured, by observing this principle.

THE RETIRED LIST AND "HEAVY UNCLES."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The rôle of what actors might call the "Heavy Uncle," appears to be the most recent assumed by correspondents of the *JOURNAL*, in the matter of placing upon duty officers of the retired list, and of the class of the above, "Worrats" (God save the mark!) projects himself, as it were, into the columns of your last, as a tolerable impersonation. It is true, that conscientious advice, conscientiously given, stands always entitled to a fair respect, provided, of course, we have both leisure and inclination to listen to it. When it comes also as a purely free offering, or, in the more ordinary phraseology, "gratis," it is as welcome as the absence of pecuniary demand in its behalf need to make it. Perhaps, however, in the more liberal dispensing of "advice gratis," the conscience of the thing would appear quite as evident, were the respected giver to avail himself of the said element, or ingredient, as fully in the collation of facts whereon to base a judgment, as in the judgment itself. And, as taken from this point of view, "Worrats," our present "Heavy Uncle," would seem to have fallen in a degree short.

As, for instance, is it not patent that very much the larger proportion of the officers of the retired list were retired in a manner compulsory, and with no form of application on their part? Under which presentation of the case, then, why does "Worrats" speak of officers as in virtual contradiction with themselves, when they ask to be placed on duty? Let him peruse section 25 of the original retiring law (August 3, '61,) to learn that it was, in the very first instance, contemplated by Congress to place retired officers upon "such duties as the President might deem them capable of performing," leaving, of course, as it is now left, full active duty out of the question. Under the foregoing section, too, by far the greater portion of retired officers were assigned to duties of a more or less arduous nature, those first detailed actually serving on their reduced pay, until Congress, perceiving the injustice, came to their relief with the 12th section of the act of July 17, '63, which gave fuller remuneration. And now, as to the "evil and confusion," the "subversion of the order of things," the—in fact—"chaos" induced through this procedure of the chief executive, in placing retired officers on duty, we are irreverent to believe, that not even the orderly, who sleeps in summer with his feet twisted round the lower part of his chair at the War Office, ever so much as lost half a nap by the whole!

Did it ever occur to "Worrats"—which is to say, our present "Heavy Uncle"—that retired officers are not the makers of laws? That, let them petition as they might, the paper upon which their applications were written was of exactly as much consequence in the result, as any opinions held by them, except as confirmed or crystallized into legal form, at the option and through the act of Congress alone? Why, then, this overplus of indignation, or even solicitation, on the part of our present "Heavy Uncle," because retired officers happen to have thought or said thus and so, upon, or off, foolscap? Why not, indeed, if there be anything to add to matters as they now stand, pitch into our legislators on the direct issue, and make the fur fly, and tell them not to listen to that petition, or enact that law, or it will be the worse for them! Fighting over the shoulders of retired officers, for the reason that their pulse may happen to be a little low, is certainly the less becoming, even for an embodiment so manifestly conservative of danger as this, our present "Heavy Uncle."

That, as asserted by our "Heavy Uncle," Queen Elizabeth once sent word to the Pope, that His Holiness had best "beware in grasping at too much, lest he ruined all," we are not in any wise prepared to deny—being less circumstantially posted in foreign history. In so far, however, as the foregoing may

happen to be above the average of the remarks of a British Queen, we are gratified to concede due credit—even to such form of our natural antagonists, across the water. As relates to applications, our "Heavy Uncle," having probably at present much duty and responsibility, and seeking, with his class, to be held perpetually and solely eligible to all, with the honors, emoluments, and perquisites thereunto pertaining and belonging, even down to the monopoly and per diem of courts-martial, boards, and the like, he can hardly be insensible to the danger which, under the apothegm, might impend. Retired officers having no duty, and merely asking for some, stand, of course, happily relieved of a contingency, threatening in its way, to ruin them in everything. In like manner, and as touching the counsellings in general, so freely afforded by "Worrats," would it be too much for a single individual of the parties recipient to ask: that should there hereafter prove to be any class of affairs, with which our "Heavy Uncle" shall find himself more justly conversant than with the affairs of retired officers, he will confine his attention strictly in the direction thereof, reserving also in the meantime—if he will allow us—his words of advice, however conscientious or gratuitous, for those who possibly may feel their greater need of the same.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS EXPEDITION.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN JAMES S. THORNTON, U. S. N.

U. S. S. *MONONGAHELA*, 2d RATE,
THREE ISLAND HARBOR, KERGUELEN ISLAND,
December 19, 1874.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that the U. S. S. *Monongahela*, 2d rate, under my command, left the port of Cape Town, South Africa, on November 16, 1874, and steamed into the offing from whence she proceeded to the southward under canvass, making the best of her way through the south easterly winds until she reached the parallel of 44 deg. south, in longitude 30 deg. east of the meridian of Greenwich, where she met with the prevailing westerly winds of that region, and I was enabled to bear up for the Crozet Group of Islands passing to the northward of Prince Edward's Islands, and reached the vicinity of Hog Island, the westernmost of the Crozet Groups, on the morning of December 2, 1874.

The weather being thick and misty, the wind blowing strongly (Force 7) from the N. N. E., I found it impossible to sight the land. We had not been able to obtain observations for determining our position, and I stood on as far as I deemed prudent in hopes that the mist and fog might clear away and enable me to sight either Hog or Penguin Islands, but failing in this hope, I wore the ship with her head to the westward, and "hove to" under short canvass, to await a favorable change in the weather. The wind hauled through the north to the westward, and about 3 p. m. it cleared sufficiently to enable us to obtain an observation of the sun, when we wore again to the eastward and made sail. About 4 p. m. land was reported on the starboard bow, which was recognized as "Penguin Islands," bearing S. E. by E. (per compass), and shortly after we sighted Hog Island, N. E. by E. (per compass), giving us a favorable position for entering the "Crozet Group," which I availed myself of, and ran in under steam and sail, passing near to the "Penguin Isle," about five miles north of it, thus avoiding the Heroin rocks which were not sighted at all. The Penguin Islands are marked on the chart as two islands, distant from each other about one mile, but from our point of view—and we passed very near to the northwest—we found there was but one island, apparently connected by a low isthmus, too low, indeed, to be easily observed from a distance. This island (or islands as marked on the chart), springs abruptly from the sea, presenting a remarkable appearance, with lofty peaks springing up from the mass. The shores appear to be bold, and we saw no outlying dangers near to them. I should judge them to be entirely inaccessible, but possibly they may afford in very favorable weather some place for landing. We stood on under short sail, shaping a course for Possession Island, which bore (per compass), S. S. E., the ship having drifted to the northward during the night. This was the only point visible, all the rest of the island being covered with a heavy mass of clouds, completely obscuring it from sight, while elsewhere the sky was comparatively clear. The morning was fine, and the sun shining pleasantly. As we approached the land the clouds seemed to accumulate on the western coast and lay directly over it, obscuring the land on that part of the island, completely leaving the eastern or leeward coast clear, with the sun shining brilliantly, and illuminating the whole scene under view. We passed close to the N. E. point, noting a remarkable rock lying off the northern coast about a mile distant, perforated by the action of the sea, making a large arch quite visible from our position. This rock is known to the sealers as the "Hole in the Wall," and is used by them as a land mark in the approach to the several small bays available at times for anchorage on the lee side of the island. The first of these bays is "Hebe Bay," which is an indentation in the coast lying just under the N. E. point of the island, which shelters it partly from the westerly swells of the ocean. The second bay is "Windy Bay;" this is characteristically named, and is marked by a deep ravine through which a stream of fresh water pours in considerable volumes; it also affords a passage for the westerly winds which came down in violent gusts or "Willy waws," hence the name of this bay.

Then, and next in order of succession comes "American Bay;" this, like Windy Bay, is an indentation in the coast marked by a gorge or ravine, and a stream of fresh water which pours down from the

higher land in the rear of it, and in a succession of cascades emptying into the bay. Near the left bank of this river is the landing place, and which was formerly occupied by a party of sealers. There is a hut there, an old whale boat lies on the beach, and other evidences of former occupation. I anchored the ship in this bay, first inside of a low reef of rock, which interposes between the ocean and the anchorage, and under the lee of a bluff point on the right hand entrance of the bay, in fifteen fathoms of water, at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 3d inst. The wind blew at times quite violently in gusts from the land, but did not disturb the ship, as the water remained perfectly smooth all the while we were anchored, and as the wind kept the ship swinging clear of the kelp, I felt no uneasiness in regard to her.

This was the point on the island where I fully expected to find some signs of Captain Raymond and his party of observers, but we scanned the shores of the little bay with our glasses in vain, for some sign or signal; nothing could be seen indicating the presence of any one. A gun was fired, and the colors hoisted at the peak, but all remained silent as before. I then sent one of the little boats on shore in charge of the Ex. officer Mr. Ludlow, accompanied by Lieutenant Miller and the captain of the fore-castle, John Losh, one of the seamen of this vessel, an intelligent man, and familiar with the island, having been several years employed on it capturing sea-elephants, and in sealing in this very bay. The whale boat returned from the shore with the Ex. officer and exploring party at 10 A. M. Their report confirmed our observations from the ship, no signs being discovered of Captain Raymond or of his party, nor was there any evidence whatever of the *Sieatara* having visited this port. I determined to avail myself of the fine weather to examine the locality of Navire, or Ship's Bay, at the southern extremity of the island. I accordingly got underway and proceeded along the coast, examining it as we advanced, for any indications of the presence of Captain Raymond's occupation of the island, until we anchored at 2 p. m. in the entrance to "Navire Bay." As the sea was perfectly smooth—no surf whatever—I sent a party on shore to make further examinations in this locality, with the same result as before; and finally I became satisfied that the *Sieatara* had not been able to visit this island, and that Captain Chandler had concluded to continue his voyage, with Captain Raymond and his party on board, for some other locality more practicable.

There were also evidences in this bay of its former occupation by the sealers, the frame of a whaleboat and a dilapidated hut still remaining.

I have fortunately been able to examine every available landing place in the vicinity of the Crozet Group, and concluded to make a final examination of East Island, the last of the group, and if successful, I would proceed on my voyage to Kerguelen Island.

East Island is the easternmost of the Crozet Group, and is in appearance a magnificent mass of volcanic rock, elevated in lofty peaks, and indented with many deep bays, wherein sheltered anchorage may be found in cases of necessity; but it is impossible to land, on account of the precipitous nature of the shores. I obtained an outside view of two of these bays, one of which opens to the westward—"Bull's Bay"—but is not available for safe anchorage with westerly winds. The other bay opens to the southward, and affords shelter in easterly winds, which sometimes blow here, accompanied with a heavy swell, which might make it necessary for vessels requiring it to seek the shelter of such a port.

I noticed snow remaining on the high peaks of all these islands, near the tops, which were naked and bare of vegetation of any kind. There was more snow observable on the peaks of East Island than any of the others. There is an abundance of water which runs down from lofty sources in streams of considerable magnitude, and it is cool and sweet, and moreover, is, I should think, easily attainable.

At 5 o'clock P. M. on the 3d inst., I took my departure from East Island, and shaped my course for Kerguelen Island, with a strong northerly wind, and every indication of an easterly storm, so that I felt inclined to congratulate myself that I was escaping from serious complications among the Crozet Group.

After a rapid run, we arrived off the Kerguelen Island on the morning of December 7, and I ran into Christmas Harbor, where we anchored about 8 p. m. on the same day, making the whole trip from Cape Town in twenty-two days. As we entered Christmas Harbor, we exchanged colors with a Prussian frigate or corvette who had been at anchor there and was just leaving the port. She had sent her topgallant masts down, and was going out under reefed topsails with steam. I did not speak her, for there was no opportunity, but continued up to the head of the harbor where I anchored in ten fathoms of water. I had anchored in this harbor confidently expecting to find H. B. M. ship *Volage*, Captain Fairfax, R. N., moored here, from whom I hoped to obtain information in regard to the location of the American observing party, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander G. P. Ryan, U. S. N., and I was much disappointed not to find her here, as I had been credibly informed while at Cape Town that the *Volage* was ordered to moor in this harbor, as a rendezvous for the English parties of observation, but there was not the least sign of her having been in this port at all. I remained at anchor during the next day (December 8,) hoisting out the launch and watering the ship from a fine stream of water falling into the bay near our anchorage. I was enabled to completely fill up with fine, cool, sweet water in a very short time. Observing a "Cairn" situated on the verge of a cliff on the northern side of the harbor, I sent Lieutenant Miller to examine its contents; they consisted of a cylindrical tin case, closed and sealed, around which was wrapped a sheet of paper, giving the history of the contents of the case and the intentions of the depositor, Captain G. S.

Nares, R. N., of H. B. M. ship *Challenger*, who deposited it in the Cairn on January 31, 1874.

I complied with the request of Captain Nares by replacing the case in the Cairn with the seal unbroken, and I also placed a letter sealed in a bottle in the same Cairn containing the date of the visit of the *Monongahela*, with a list of officers, etc. I subsequently informed Captain Fairfax, commanding the English naval force stationed at this island, of the existence of the Cairn and the facts relating to my connection with it.

This was a sufficient indication to me that no English vessel had visited the harbor since the deposit in the Cairn, so on the next morning (December 9,) I got under weigh and steamed out of Christmas Harbor, having failed of course to obtain the information I desired. I intended to look in at "Betsy Cove" on my way to Royal Sound, in search of the American observing party, but before reaching that anchorage I was fortunate enough to speak the American sealing schooner *Roswell King*, Captain Fuller, who very courteously gave me the desired information, and I proceeded at once to Royal Sound, where I anchored the ship in Three Island Harbor for the night on December 9; on the next morning the Ex. officer with Mr. R. P. Maynard, bearer of despatches, left the ship in the whale boat and succeeded in communicating with Lieutenant Commander Ryan and informing him of the arrival of the *Monongahela* at this port. Lieutenant Commander Ryan reported to me through the Ex. officer of the ship that himself and party were well, and were comfortably situated at their station, and were in need of no assistance from the ship. He also informed me that they were successful in observing the first contact in the passage of Venus across the disc of the sun on December 9, and had also succeeded in obtaining instantaneous photographs, showing the contact and several positions of the planet in its progress across the sun's disc, but the clouded state of the atmosphere prevented noting the instant of the time of egress. Notwithstanding this disappointment they were gratified with their success in being able to take a satisfactory observation of the instant of contact. Mr. Ryan further stated that they were not ready to embark, nor would they be likely to be until the December moon had given them the opportunity of observing several culminations and occultations for the purpose of obtaining the exact time at their station, which they had not been able to do during the time of their stay; but as there was a prospect of success, as the summer season was advancing, bringing a probable change in the weather, they felt it to be their duty to delay their departure until they could obtain the desired observation from the December moon.

Under the circumstances I determined to moor the ship in Three Island Harbor, which is a securely sheltered harbor, and from whence I could in good weather communicate with the station, and upon receiving a notification of their readiness to embark, I could move the ship over to Molloy Point, and receive them on board with their baggage and effects. I remained moored in Three Island Harbor, occasionally communicating with the station by using the ship's boats, until the 19th, when I found that the water procured from the lakes on the adjacent islands was of poor quality and unsuitable for use on board ship, and that our expenditure of coal for condensing purposes, would materially reduce my supply of that article, so important to the efficiency of the ship while engaged in this cruise, that I determined to seek another anchorage, where I could obtain the same security for the ship, and an abundant supply of fresh and pure water, from running streams. Upon consulting with Captain Fuller, of the sealing schooner *Roswell King*, I was informed that secure anchorage and good water could be obtained at Carpenter's Bay, on the main coast of Kerguelen Island. I went with him on the following day to judge for myself, and moved to that bay on the 19th inst., with the ship, finding secure anchorage and an abundant supply of pure water from a brook which poured into the bay.

I called at Molloy Point without anchoring the ship, on my way over, and sending in a boat I communicated with Lieutenant Commander Ryan, and informed him of my intention to change my anchorage. He replied that he had fortunately obtained an observation (culmination of the moon,) and through that he would be able to embark with his effects on January 10.

REPORT OF LIEUT. COMMANDER LUDLOW.

U. S. S. *MONONGAHELA*, 2d RATE,
CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, February 11, 1875.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of Navy, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 6th inst., of the U. S. S. *Monongahela*, 2d rate, under my command, at this port. The *Monongahela* left Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, on the 12th January, 1875. All your orders in relation to the Transit observers have been carried out in every particular, and I have Lieutenant-Commanders Ryan and Train, P. A. Surg. J. H. Kidder and the three photographers of the party on board, with their baggage, stores, instruments, and the natural history specimens of P. A. Surg. Kidder, in good order and condition.

Captain J. S. Thornton was in command until the 14th of January last, when a severe accident befel this gallant officer, which has placed him off duty, and has necessitated sending him to the United States via England, with a medical attendant, his clerk, Mr. Williamson, and his steward, F. A. Savage.

On the morning of January 14th, Captain Thornton was in his usual health, and while glancing over the chart spread out on the after cabin table, fell violently backward in consequence of a heavy lee roll and lurch of the ship. He was immediately assisted to his feet, when he expressed himself as not hurt, though very much shaken up. His back, however, struck against the cabin bulkhead and a brass-hook used to hold

back a door. Unfortunately symptoms were developed late in the day, when he was placed in a cot, and his name entered on the sick-list as unfit for duty. Still more unfavorable physical symptoms were developed subsequently, together with great mental aberration, which continues to the present time. This also is accompanied by great bodily weakness. I delayed ordering a survey on Captain Thornton until after my arrival in this port, expecting to find the U. S. S. *Plymouth* here. No other vessel of war of the United States being in port, and it being necessary to get the captain to some quiet hotel on shore, I ordered Surgeon A. A. Hochling, P. A. Surg. J. H. Kidder and Assist. Surg. W. F. Waugh, to hold a survey upon him, a copy of which is forwarded together with a full statement of the case, to the Surgeon General of the Navy.

I have approved the recommendation of the Board of Survey, and will detail P. A. Surg. J. H. Kidder as the medical attendant. The party will consist of Captain J. S. Thornton, P. A. Surg. J. H. Kidder, Captain's Clerk J. A. G. Williamson, and Cabin-steward F. A. Savage, and will probably leave here on the 25th of this month, by one of the mail steamers, unless a further delay is necessary on account of Captain Thornton's health. In looking over Captain Thornton's report I find it completed to December 19, 1874, from which date I will continue it. Captain Thornton has given the reason for the change of anchorage from Three Island Harbor to Carpenter's Bay.

This latter bay is so called from the fact that two small schooners were put together there, having been sent out in an American whaler for the purpose of sealing, etc., about Kerguelen Island. Carpenter's Bay is situated in the north-western corner of Royal Sound. The charts are not at all accurate of this part of the island. Our anchorage was to the westward of Mount Crozier. Point Molloy was six miles to the eastward of us, and on the eastern side of the same mountain. The English anchorage and observatory were about three miles to the westward of us. At Carpenter's Bay fresh water was abundant and good, Kerguelen cabbage (*Pringlia Antiscorbutica*), of which the natives are very fond; *Muscles* (*mytilus edulis*), and *Limpets* (*Patella*), were also found in great quantities, and proved welcome additions to the usual rations. These articles of food were easily obtained, and boats were sent in frequently to keep the various messes supplied. I think that these articles of diet had a very excellent effect upon the general health of the ship's company. Green-wing Teal duck, of a species supposed to be peculiar to these islands, in the South Indian Ocean, were on our arrival very plentiful. The whole of Kerguelen-land is simply a mass of rock in the course of gradual disintegration; the tops of the hills and mountains, where frost is frequent, and moisture abundant, are being cut down rapidly by the splitting off of the masses of rock. It is exceedingly rare to find a level piece of ground, even at the edge of the water; walking is very fatiguing, owing to the moss and tussocks which are soft, and continually saturated with water. The average temperature of the air during the stay of the ship in Royal Sound, from December 9, 1874, to January 12, 1875, was 45 Fahr. Snow and hail were frequent, especially during the latter part of the gales with the southwest winds. The weather was very variable, and subject to the most sudden changes. Gales of winds were uniformly preceded, within a few hours, by a fall of the barometer. The first winds, with decided fall of the barometer coming from N.N.E. to North (true), and blowing with great violence, gradually veering to the westward and south westward, the barometer rising and the thermometer falling as the winds had southing. The hardest gale of wind was experienced at Molloy Point, Jan. 8, when the barometer reached its lowest point, 28.46, with the wind at north-west. I am of the opinion from close observation of the weather during November and December 1874, and January, 1875, that there is a constant procession of large rotary storms moving not very rapidly to the eastward in these high latitudes, with perhaps not very clearly defined centres, and that the "brave west winds" in the "roaring forties," are but the left or equatorial sides of these rotary storms. It is very seldom that any ship with officers on board qualified to make meteorological observations remains in this belt of westerly winds for the length of time that the *Monongahela* was detained at Kerguelen. A ship which is a dull sailer in going to the Eastward will soon lose the "brave west winds" of Maury, and her master consider himself unlucky, whereas another ship able to keep up with the comparatively low speed of the storms will carry them for days and make a fine passage. The usual gales at Kerguelen, during December at least, were from North (true) to the West and South-west. Easterly winds were rare, but an intelligent man, master of one of the whaling vessels, who had nine years experience in these latitudes, stated to me that an easterly or south-easterly gale was exceedingly rare, but when one did blow it was with the force of a hurricane.

Royal Sound is a most beautiful sheet of water studded with islands, and singularly free from all hidden dangers. In all our running about in the ship and in boats no sunken rocks or shoals were discovered, though soundings were carefully taken and recorded. The north-western and western parts of the sound are bounded by high snow-capped hills and mountains. This causes north and west winds to blow in sudden squalls or "willy waws," rendering boat navigation rather hazardous. The two whale boats purchased at Cape Town were of the greatest possible utility, and were used alone under sails or oars, or else in tow of the steam-cutters, a remarkably fine boat sailing and steaming exceedingly well. Soundings and a preliminary reconnaissance of that portion of the sound adjacent to our anchorages were made by Lieutenant Commander Gridley, navigator, assisted by Ensign G. A. Merriam.

In regard to the anchorage in Royal Sound, I am decidedly of the opinion that the only ready safe one is that in Three Island Harbor. All others, so far as known, are too near the high land, and a ship is liable to start her anchors or snap her chains in the terrific squalls. This is the objection to Carpenter's Bay, and the English anchorage, "Molloy Point," has this drawback also, together with the grave objection of being open to all winds from N. E. to South. The holding ground is excellent in all the anchorages, and the average depth of water is from ten to fifteen fathoms.

Coal has been discovered at various points—Christmas Harbor, Betsy Cove, and other places—but I have not heard of any being found in the vicinity of Royal Sound, though the formation seems the same. Petrified wood in pieces, showing that the growth was large, has also been found, but not a tree or shrub now grows any where about Kerguelen.

Ten days being deemed necessary by Commander Ryan to compare the chronometers at the observatory with the three on board the ship, and having also expressed his ability to be ready to leave by January 10, the ship was moved over to Molloy Point, and moored on December 31, 1874.

The embarkation of stores was commenced on January 4, 1875, and continued with delays caused by inclement weather until January 10, when Commander Ryan came on board to remain, together with his assistants and men, their personal effects, etc. The houses were left intact, excepting the small photographic house which was taken down to be used in constructing a crib on the poop for the reception of the natural history specimens, which could not be put in the hold. The tents were carefully dried and stowed in the sail-rooms, and every care taken to preserve the Government property. A metallic life-boat and a wood balsa belonging to the "Swatara" were taken on board and stowed in a temporary galleys frame over the engine-room hatch. Two boat anchors also belonging to that ship were recovered and taken on board.

On January 11 the ship left Molloy Point and proceeded to the English anchorage for the purpose of enabling our astronomers to compare chronometers with the English, and to receive whatever mail matter Captain Fairfax, R. N., commanding H. B. M. ship "Volage," desired to send to Cape Town. Captain Thornton availed himself of the opportunity to call on Captain Fairfax and Father Perry, the chief astronomer. Captain Fairfax desired Captain Thornton to leave at the German station (Betsy Cove), four she-goats which he sent on board. This was afterwards found impossible, and the goats were killed and distributed among the messes. The ship was anchored on the evening of January 11, in Three Island Harbor. At this place were found the American whalers "Roman" (bark), and "Roswell King," "Emma Jane," and "Charles Colgate" (schooners), all of New London, Conn., "Roswell King" and "Charles Colgate" being about to sail for the United States. Early on the morning of January 12, the anchor was weighed for the last time at Kerguelen, and after receiving a mail on board from the whalers, the ship put to sea. Soon after getting outside of Prince of Wales Foreland, a stiff gale sprung up from the northeast, with a falling barometer. The ship was kept along to the eastward under steam, and fore and aft sail to Cape Digby, the easternmost point of the land lying between Betsy Cove and Royal Sound. Soon after passing this cape the wind veered as usual to the westward, blowing with a force of from six to nine, placing Betsy Cove directly to windward. Finding at 6 p. m. that day that Betsy Cove could not be reached without a great expenditure of coal, or else great loss of time in "heaving to" for the gale to abate, sail was made to the northward, and the fires hauled. A strong current of thirty-six miles per day was at first experienced setting E. N. E. This was of very low temperature, 39 deg. and 40 deg. At 4 a. m. of the 14th, the temperature was 39 deg., and at noon it had run up to 55 deg. This was of course the Polar-Australian current.

Captain Thornton's accident happening on the 14th, I took temporary command. I endeavored at first to make westing as well as northing, but found it impracticable so far south. Soon after getting into warm pleasant weather the wind entirely failed, and after waiting to see if it would blow up again, I determined to steam to the northward and westward to reach the parallel of 32 deg. S., where I expected to get easterly winds, and be well above the usual passage winds favorable to those bound to the eastward. The critical condition of the captain, as well as the fact that the stores of bread, flour, vinegar, etc., were running somewhat short, decided me to use steam whenever the speed of the ship fell below three and a half knots. I accordingly did so, making my way to the westward on the parallel of 32 deg. S., in very pleasant weather. Land was made to the westward of Algoa Bay on February 3, and I availed myself of the assistance of the Agulhas current, carrying it until the afternoon of February 4. A slight westerly current was experienced from that time until after passing Cape Agulhas, which was done at 6 p. m. of the 5th. Soon after sundown of that date, a southeaster came on enabling me to make this port at 10 a. m. on the 6th inst., when I anchored under advice of the captain of the port, near the entrance to the dock.

The coal supply in the ship at the time amounted to about forty tons—the provisions being also somewhat short. Paymaster Furey and Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder were sent on shore immediately to look up coal and provisions, and through the energy and business tact of both of these gentlemen, a very favorable contract was made—coal at 22, 18s. 6d. per ton—and permission has been obtained to go into the docks for a sufficient length of time to receive the coal.

An installment of provisions were also sent off that day, and fresh provisions ordered for the crew. The 7th was Sunday, and on Monday a terrific southeaster commenced, rendering communication with the shore impossible.

The mail closes this day at 1 p. m. Up to the present time nothing has been done towards coaling excepting making the contract, as the southeaster has steadily continued. I am sir, very respectfully, etc., NICOLL LUDLOW, Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding U. S. S. *Monongahela*.

BROWNE, the sculptor, has signed a contract to execute a colossal equestrian statue of General Nathaniel Greene in bronze, for the Capitol grounds at Washington, for which, with the granite pedestal, he is to receive \$40,000.

THE Committee of Arrangements being desirous of making the coming annual banquet of the soldiers and sailors of Maryland a success, have issued a circular requesting the names of such comrades as are likely to join with them. The banquet will take place on Friday, April 9, 1875, and the tickets will be \$5, as heretofore. The Committee of Arrangements are Colonel E. F. Anderson, General E. W. Ross, Colonel Wm. H. Taylor, Colonel Robert G. King, Surgeon E. R. Bear, Lieutenant George W. Johnson,

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—Companies A, B, and H held their drill on Thursday evening, 18th inst., and it was altogether a grand affair. The spectators seats were filled to overflowing, and the still increasing assemblage occupied all the floor at either end of the room, even ladies and children standing. Mayor Wickham was the guest of the evening, and occupied the seat of honor. We also noticed Colonel Clark, of the Seventh (not in uniform), and a number of National Guard officers. Major-General Shaler made his appearance before the evening was over. The battalion was equalized into six commands of sixteen files each, and was received at dress parade by Major Smith. The parade was very good; the manual fine as usual. At the last, however, there was a bad deviation from the tactics, for the companies broke up and marched away before the officers dispersed. The line was then formed promptly a second time, Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder taking command. The first movements were the usual fours right and a long march in column of fours, fours left about, and a march in the opposite direction. When the column came back to its first position fours left was given, and the battalion came into line with a very trifling loss of distance. The next movement was column of fours break from right to march to left, well performed, followed by on right into line, quite as well done. Then an advance and retreat in line of battle. The next was centre forward, fours left and right, beautifully executed; and the succeeding fours right, left companies on right into line, with the guides being out on left companies only. Close column on first division right in front, and deployment, were good. Close column was then formed on first division left in front, followed by deployment on third division, all well done. The advance in line developed something of a bend, necessitating a general alignment; after which double column, fours left and right, was executed, with the consequent deployment. The next command was "Right of companies rear into column." We cannot say this was well done, two or three of the companies marching too far, but the succeeding left into line wheel was good. The next manoeuvres were right of divisions rear into column, close in mass, and take wheeling distance. After a march in column of fours, a three sided hollow square was formed, and the command given "Centre forward, fours left and right," and the usual "fours right, left companies on right into line." The next was companies break from right to march to left, followed by another march in column of fours, this being really admirable, as was also the fours left into line. After a few more evolutions, the commandant then exercised the battalion in on right into line, both in single and double rank, very well executed. After a few movements in the manual, there were a number of movements from the flanks of subdivisions, succeeded by close columns to the left and on the left. Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder then executed his favorite questionable movement, that of forming double column from a three sided square. The left centre company made a mistake in this on the supposition that the command was "centre forward," etc., by going into column of fours. After this had been done a second time very much better, and another column of fours march, the battalion was marched round the room in column of companies four times, the wheeling at first being indifferent, but at each change of direction the improvement was plainly perceptible. The battalion was then dismissed, and the officers on advancing on front and centre were introduced individually to Mayor Wickham. The drill was a very good one, and in the main exact. The interest felt by the largest audience of the season was great and well deserved.

WASHINGTON GREYS.—This well known troop of cavalry held a drill on foot in full uniform at the arsenal on Monday evening, March 23, with sixteen files present. The men were armed with the sabre only, but looked well in their handsome grey uniform. In drills of the company dismounted, the sabre is not the proper weapon, and where the men are provided with carbines, they should be used. The school of the company dismounted is the same as that of a company of infantry in the new tactics, and founded on the same powers of offence—weight of fire. A company on foot with sabres might almost as well be, and looks much the same as it were unarmed. The marching drill of the company was very good indeed, as far as the men were concerned, alignments and wheelings being perfect, the dressing always prompt and correct. The only trouble lay with the sergeants and lieutenants. These, especially the latter, do not understand their business. When the column of fours was marching round the room, the captain frequently gave the orders "Fours left about" or "right about." In all these cases the file-closers would insist on darting through the column, as if it were an about from line, and ended by confusing the company. In the platoon movements, the two lieutenants did not seem to know where to go or what to do, and had to be instructed to take posts. In the march in column of platoons, at the changes of direction, neither of the lieutenants knew what order to give. Once or twice the platoons wheeled without orders, and then the lieutenants began to say "Right—wheel!" in a timid and hesitating manner, at each change of direction, "March!" being a word apparently unknown to them. Now it is not reasonable, in these days of education, when tactics are cheap and every man can read, for a commissioned officer of cavalry to be so totally ignorant of his duties, even in the militia. These officers ought either to resign or to study the tactics themselves. It is no use to wait for some one to teach them. The captain has studied his book to some advantage, but the lieutenants seem to be very deficient in knowledge. The drill commenced with the formation of the company, and the captain gave the order "Draw—Sabre!" This was very poorly done, half of the men not unhooking their sabres. The return, at the end of the drill, was worse still. Hardly a man unhooked the scabbard, and the tactics were not followed in the motions. For instance, at the word "Return," the motions prescribed up the middle of par. 85 and before the word "Two)" all but unhooking the scabbard, were executed in a slow and bungling manner, so that the sabres might click together at the word "Sabre." This is an old and bad militia trick, which we have noticed elsewhere. The movements first in column of fours, wheeling into line, on right and on left into line, right and left forward fours right and left, and the advance in line. As far as the men were concerned these movements were perfect. The step, distances, and alignments were excellent, not to be bettered. The step, however, though exact in time, was too fast for the tactics. The file-closers' mistakes we have already pointed out. The next series of movements was by platoons, and these were beautiful as far as the men were concerned. We have never seen better wheeling and alignments, and the distances were perfectly kept. The only mistakes were those already mentioned of the chiefs of platoon. At the conclusion of these, a short rest was taken, marked by the arrival of Captain Wiley, ex-captain of the Greys, who was received with demonstrations of great favor. A new drill, repeating the old movements, was then carried through, and terminated a little before 10 o'clock.

We were much pleased with the whole doings of the

Greys. In the simpler movements they are remarkably good. The material of which the troop is composed is of the highest character, modest and eager to learn, evidently justly proud of the organization, and determined to do it credit. The officers, however, are not fit to control the high class of men in the troop. They know hardly anything more than the men. With a good first class rattling cavalry officer of war experience at their head, the Greys might become a real school for real cavalry officers. A single year would work marvels with them in this respect. As it is, with their present officers, almost without exception, for all cavalry purposes, the troop presents a spectacle of the blind leading the blind. Work is wanted there, not fine uniforms.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—So much of orders as directs the assembly of Companies H, K, E, I, and C, on the 26th inst., was countermanded, and the left wing of the regiment, consisting of Companies H, K, E, I, and C, was assembled at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, on Thursday, March 25, at 8 o'clock p. m. The regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill, on Friday, April 2, at 8 o'clock p. m. The regiment will assemble at the armory, in full dress uniform, for drill and inspection, on Monday, April 5, at 7:45 o'clock p. m. The following promotions in this command are announced: Second Lieutenant Henry M. Knapp to be Captain Company G, vice Ritchie, resigned; Sergeant-Major Robert Lepper to be Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Knapp promoted. The following named enlisted men having been expelled from their respective companies for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines, the action of such companies is approved, and the men so expelled have been dishonorably dismissed from the regiment, and their terms of service disallowed, viz.: Private Henry R. Holdrege, Company A; Privates Anthony B. Little, Rinaldo S. Little, Washington W. Smith, Company C.

The left wing, composed of Companies C, E, I, H, and K, drilled at the armory in Fourteenth street on Friday, March 19. As usual, the battalion was formed with fixed bayonets for drill, to show the independence of the commanding officer, who appears to think that militia officers are above the tactics. The Twenty-second is the only regiment that still does this willfully, and it is the only regiment in New York city that we have yet seen where the men whistle at drill. The exercises commenced with the manual of arms. This was not nearly as good as that of the right wing. Advance and retreat in line were bad. The instructor tried to steady down his battalion by a march in column of fours, wheeling into line, etc. These were pretty good at the quick time, but failed in the double time. Companies break from the right to march to the left was poor, but the column of companies did better, and went on right into line pretty fairly. Several movements of the same character were then executed pretty decently, but not well, and the battalion halted to rest in a double column of fours. At this rest the usual whistling broke out; but in Major McGrath, who was in command, the Twenty-second seems to have a good disciplinarian, for he stopped the disorder. On coming to attention the double column was deployed, and a series of close column movements followed. These were all fair, but not by any means good, and the same may be said of the whole of the drill. It was not up to the standard shown in the right wing. The only good movements of the evening were those of the march in column of companies and wheelings into line in quick and double time. The drill, as a whole, was only fair.

On Monday night, March 22, the right wing drilled again. Its second drill was very nearly as good as its first in which was saying a good deal for it. It was distinguished by several movements of changing front, forward, and faced to the rear. The Twenty-second is the only regiment in the city that has an armory large enough to execute these movements. It has greater advantages in this respect, and in its band, than any similar organization in the city. The public eye is constantly directed to the Twenty-second as it is to the Seventh, and since Gillmore's band has beat Grafulla's, is even more curious about the band itself. A reflected lustre has fallen on the regiment from the band, and it cannot afford to lag behind in the race. Now that the drill season is nearly over we have had three or four fair drills, and the inspection on Monday next, with the full band in attendance, promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season as far as crowds of spectators go. All that the Twenty-second lacks is the spirit of soldiership, discipline, and earnest work. Of this there appears to be but little in the regiment. When on the strain, with a large band, full uniforms, plenty of spectators, on parade, the Twenty-second looks very handsome. Put it in fatigue dress on real duty, and the discipline falls off. Rowdiness begins, or always has, whenever we have personally visited this regiment. What the Twenty-second needs is less band and more discipline, not drill.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—On Tuesday, 16th, and on Tuesday, March 23, this regiment drilled at the arsenal. On the 16th Colonel Gilson was there, and there were four commands of sixteen files each; on the 23d the lieutenant-colonel tried to do the business, and there were only twelve files in each company, nearly half blank. On the 16th the drill was remarkably good for the Fifty-fifth, and respectable for any regiment. On the 23d the drill was about as bad as could well be, and no credit to any regiment. As long as Colonel Gilson is there to tutor and instruct officers and men like so many recruits, they get along. The instant he trusts anything to anyone below him, the whole regiment dissolves into chaos. It much resembles the Fifty-fifth, as de Trobriand describes it, when he took command of it at the beginning of the war, a chaotic mass of possibilities. If Colonel Gilson has the time and patience, there is no doubt that it may be made into a good regiment, but to do so, a completely new corps of officers is required, and in the meantime the spectre of disbandment is coming nearer and nearer to the regiment with rapid stride. We do not intend to particularize all the movements of each drill. Drills are the same and movements are the same all the city through, and except to point a lesson for all, minute descriptions of every movement are probably as wearisome by repetition week after week, to our readers, as they become to the writer of the description. Briefly, the regiment, on each occasion, was put through the manual, movements by fours and companies, and the close column movements. As long as Colonel Gilson was with them, all went well. He makes them work. In all the regiment, there does not seem to be another officer capable of doing this.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—On Tuesday evening, March 23, the right wing of this regiment, composed of Companies B, C, G, and F, held a full dress battalion drill at the armory in Williamsburg, with four commands of twelve files, all full and solid. The line was formed at 8:35, and Colonel Austin took the regiment for the first time this winter, he having been in command of the Eleventh Brigade since General Woodward's change of station, till the recent appointment of General Dakin. From what we saw of him at this drill, we should say that it is a good thing for the Forty-seventh that he has come back to the regiment. The

exercises commenced with the manual of arms, first with open ranks, afterwards at close order. This was decidedly poor, showing that the regiment had not had much practice this winter. We rejoice to say, however, that Colonel Austin is one militia officer who is not afraid to correct mistakes before spectators, and he did correct them, pretty sharply too. The consequence was immediately perceptible. The manual improved, every movement in the marching drill was exact thereafter, and the Forty-seventh ended by giving us as handsome a drill as we have ever seen in New York city. We do not mean to say there were no mistakes. There was one pretty serious one, of two captains in deploying a close column which had been played left in front; but this was an excusable matter, the colonel having purposely mixed up the companies by repeated inversions; and it was quickly corrected. In the firings, which followed close on the manual of arms, the men were decidedly rusty. The company volleys were poor. The battalion volley, on the other hand, was excellent. The movements after the firings, were the advance in line, and a series of close column ployments and deployments, now right and now left in front. The same ployments and deployments from the column of fours followed on and to the right and left; the captains being very careful this time which flank was in front, and executing every change correctly. All these close columns were by company, not division. The column was then broadened by forming single rank, a manoeuvre repeated several times, till everything was perfect. Colonel Austin is one of the best instructors we have ever seen before spectators, and showed it all through the drill. A few trials in those tactics of which he was the inventor, and which General Morris has since made the rule for reviews in limited space, followed. Hitherto we have never heard a general command audibly given for this peculiar movement, but under a liberal view of the tactics it would be perfectly allowable to order—"Continue the march—on the left, column of companies—March!" This is all that the movement really is, it differing from ordinary close column on the left only by continuing the march, which leaves it an open column. Double rank was soon after formed, and the column of companies formed divisions, which were wheeled into line in the best style that we have yet seen either in New York or Brooklyn. The drill closed with ordinary dismissal.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.—We have received from Company D, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, the record of their rifle practice for March at 400 yards, which is very creditable considering the weather, which has stopped all our shooting on the Atlantic coast. This company is at Camp Independence, California, and seems to have lost four men since it commenced reporting practice in December. Below is the record:

Company D, Twelfth U. S. Infantry—Target practice. Ten rounds per man, at 400 yards. March 1, 1875. First team, twelve men—14 bull's-eyes, 42 centres, 46 outers, 18 misses; score, 284 points. Second team, eleven men—12 bull's-eyes, 33 centres, 33 outers, 33 misses; score, 228 points. Third team, thirteen men—4 bull's-eyes, 13 centres, 19 outers, 34 misses; score, 108 points. The whole company, thirty-six men—30 bull's-eyes, 88 centres, 98 outers, 144 misses; score, 620 points. Best shot, Cannell, 10 hits; Creedmoor count, 31. Worst shot only made 1 border, counting 0. Above scores made with Springfield rifle, cal. 45. Cloudy day. Moderate wind from east. Thermometer 30 deg. Barometer 25.900.

A. G. O.—So much of General Orders No. 7, series of 1873, as requires all official circulars, returns and reports to be copied into the letter book, is now amended by G. O. No 7 of 1875, so as to read: "All official circulars, together with such returns and reports of which duplicates are not preserved in the records, shall be copied into the letter book. So much of General Orders No. 7, series of 1873, as requires, in making up the subsequent records, as died, discharged, etc., all the columns of the descriptive list to be filled out as in the original entries is also amended so as to read: In making up the subsequent records, as died, discharged, etc., the columns between "names" and "remarks" may be left vacant."

RIFLE NOTES.

—THE Committee on the International Rifle Match met on Friday, March 19, Colonel Wingate in the chair, Generals Shaler, Woodward, Knox and McMahon, Captain Bruce and Fulton, and Mr. Fairbanks being present. A communication was read from Company I, Seventh regiment, agreeing to subscribe a sum of money and to take a box for the entertainment at the Academy on April 3 (Saturday week). The prices were announced for the performance. General admission, \$1; reserved seats, \$2.50; boxes from \$100 down to \$10, according to size and position. General Knox and Captain Carey, of the Seventh, were elected members of the committee to replace General Mollioux and James Gordon Bennett, Esq., both permanently absent.

—THE Liverpool Rifle Association (English) offered \$6,000 in prizes last year, with 319 competitors, many being renowned marksmen from a distance. The association is still flourishing.

—THE (English) National Rifle Association has just held its annual meeting. M. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The capital of the association has been reduced to about \$50,000, but the reduction is more than compensated by the increased value of the freehold property in the hands of the society. The new targets have been found to work satisfactorily, and about \$100 has been saved in lead, since their adoption. The amount expended in prizes last year was about \$12,000, and the volunteers alone paid in entrance fees over \$60,000. This year shows a slight diminution in prizes. There is no Canadian prize, and one firm has become a company and discontinued the prize formerly given. Advertising of matches will probably be discontinued.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—On the last day of March the left wing of the Third Cavalry will hold a battalion drill at the arsenal.

—On Thursday the left wing of the Twenty-second drilled at their armory. Particulars next week.

—KLEIN'S Troop drilled at their armory on Wednesday night, March 24.

—THE Sixth regiment held another drill at the Germania Rooms on Tuesday evening.

—THE right wing of the Eleventh held quite a nice battalion drill on Tuesday, March 23, at the Centre street armory.

—MAJOR-GENERAL DAKIN, the new commander of the Second Division, is confined to his house by illness.

—On Friday, 26th, the Eighth regiment drill at the arsenal to close up the season, unless the cold weather keeps on till July, which seems likely.

—On Tuesday, March 30, the left wing of the Eleventh hold the last battalion drill of the season, unless the cold weather keeps on.

—THE right wing of the Third Cavalry drills at the arsenal on Tuesday. The companies have been hard at work in the Bowery armory a long time. We shall see what they have been doing.

—On Wednesday evening, March 24, the Twelfth regiment drilled at the arsenal. As usual, they turned out eight commands of twelve files, and drilled well. The particulars must be laid over till next week on account of time of going to press.

— NEXT Monday the Ninth begin to drill at last. We are glad of it. Since poor Fisk's death, the regiment has had a hard time of it. Now there seems to be a chance to do better. Colonel Hitchcock has a good future before him if he continues in the right way.

— The Code amendments were passed in the House on Tuesday, 23d. The exemption from taxation is abolished, and the term of service is shortened to five years. We postpone a fuller consideration of the bill for exact information on its provisions as finally passed.

— SECOND Lieutenant Frederick Standerma, of Company B, Third-second regiment, has tendered his resignation. Colonel Roach has transferred Drum-Major Patterson into a private of Company C. Lieutenant (elect) Joseph Klein, of Company G, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, he will remain sergeant as before.

— On Monday next, March 29, the Old Guard will turn out and proceed, at 3 P. M., to Irving Hall in full uniform, with beaumeskins on the top of their heads, and overcoats to keep out this lovely spring weather. At Irving Hall the presentation of a flag will take place, after which and the usual parade, it is barely possible that all hands may take a little wine for medicinal purposes.

— THE left wing of the Thirty-second held its last battalion drill of the month at the armory in Bushwick avenue on the same evening as the Twenty-second and the left wing of the Forty-seventh. We regret that we have been unable to give to this good and deserving regiment the personal attendance we should like, but we hope to do better soon. As it is, we should like to be an Irish bird, some drill nights.

NEW JERSEY.

INSPECTION REPORTS.—The Inspector-General's report shows that the following companies are inefficient as organizations. They are disbanded, and the officers placed on the retired list: Company F, First regiment, and Companies D and F Third regiment. The number of absentees unaccounted for at the regular inspection in the following companies create a doubt as to their efficiency. The State appropriation will be withheld, and a special inspection is ordered, that the proper authorities may be satisfied the companies are fully up to the requirements of the service: Company H, Third regiment; B and F, Fourth, and A, Ninth. A special inspection is also ordered, and the State appropriation withheld from the following organizations: First, Second, and Fifth regiments; Company D, Sixth regiment. Colonel D. Loder, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Division Staff, has been detailed to conduct this special inspection. After consultation with brigade commanders he will select the place for inspection of the several organizations, and report, as soon as practicable, the results to headquarters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST DIVISION.—Major J. Newton Dickson, of division staff, recently met his death from a street accident, and his loss has been very severely felt in the Philadelphia National Guard. At a meeting at the headquarters of the First Division the following resolutions were adopted: "The Major-General and staff of the First Division being assembled to pay a farewell tribute to the memory of Major J. Newton Dickson, do resolve:

1. That we have received with unfeigned sorrow the tidings of the sad accident which has so suddenly called away from our late comrade, who, in the intimate associations of the past many years, has endeared himself to us by his genial and manly character.

2. That, as in his lifetime we recognized in him a dear friend as well as one of the most active, prompt, and welcome of our military family, so now by his death we feel that there is a vacancy in that family which it will be impossible to fill.

3. That we tender to his sorrow-stricken family our deepest sympathy in the great bereavement which has befallen them.

4. That the usual badge of mourning be worn by us for six months, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

The following resolutions were also adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the Major-General and staff of the First Division, National Guard, be tendered to Colonel R. Dale Benson, of the First regiment; to Captain Louis D. Baugh, of the Washington Grays, and Lieutenant A. L. Snowden, of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, for their kind offers of an escort upon the occasion of the funeral services of our late comrade, Major J. Newton Dickson, of the division staff.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to the officers named.

CONNECTICUT.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—On Friday evening, March 19, the companies of Captains Gray, Goodwin, and North, held a battalion drill at the armory of Company E, at Bridgeport. Just about the same time last year we saw the same companies in same place at their last drill of the season, and now as then they looked and behaved perfectly. We have never yet come across a quieter and better behaved regiment than the Fourth, nor more totally free from those little tricks and boyish pranks off duty that spoil so many of our militia regiments. This winter the regiment has been laboring under great disadvantages, especially since New Year's day, the horrible weather which has visited the United States having caused them enough trouble to discourage any regiment. These country regiments, with their small inconvenient armories, are exposed to difficulties in the winter time that are not experienced in cities. In the case of one of the companies at Bridgeport, the distance traveled to reach the armory is several miles, which, with the thermometer below zero, takes the spirit out of most men. The Fourth is largely composed of mechanics, and the hard times of the present winter have driven a great number away to seek work elsewhere, all of which has depleted the regiment greatly. When the attendance is slack the drill is sure to fall off, and this we found to be the case with the Fourth. As compared with itself last year, when it was remarkably good, it looked faded and dejected. As compared with nine regiments out of ten that we have seen, it was superior to any but the very best, but not quite so good as last year. The regiment wants stirring up to make it lively once more. A fresh excitement is needed to counteract the money scarcity and the vile weather. If the men are moving away, new recruits must be taken in, and there will be no trouble. Above all the country regiments must remember that the summer is their time, as the winter is the time for the town troops. A very good instance of what may be done in the summer is furnished by the Twenty-seventh New York, which learned more and improved more during last summer's open air drills than in all the rest of the year before. Colonel Hoyt needs to order a few battalion drills in the open air for June or the end of May, and the Fourth will regain all its old vigor. A new impetus is promised to the regiment in a contemplated expedition to Philadelphia next year; but to do itself credit at the Centennial the Fourth needs to attain the very highest perfection of drill, and for this the more battalion drills in the summer the better.

The little battalion mustered four commands of eight files, one of them being made of details from all the rest, and consequently working poorly. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild was in command, Colonel Hoyt and staff being present as invited guests. The exercises commenced with a review of the troops, which was spoiled by the very limited space. When the companies were in line, the left flanks were all so close to the reviewing officer that they were compelled to face to the right and move off to get room to pass. The armory used is very contracted in limits, and demands the greatest care in handling the troops to avoid confusion. The passage was effected by a little management with very good results, marching and salutes being unexceptionable, and the review was followed by an excellent drill. All troops moved from column and line, the ployment and deployment of close column from line and column of route were executed in good style. The guides were a little uncertain as to whether the formations were successive or simultaneous, but committed no error that was not instantly checked. One or two forgot to stand still while their companies were wheeling, but this also was soon checked. The left general guide was frequently careless and remiss in coming out on the line to begin a successive formation, but our old friend Sergeant-Major King rushed at all delinquents with a vim peculiarly his own, and pushed them into the right places. Altogether, the drill was a good one, under very great difficulties, and did credit to the little battalion, cramped as it was in a space that prevented any formation being retained for

more than ten steps without change to another. Company E, Captain Goodwin, did wonderfully well. We have never yet seen a company, even among Regulars, more perfectly drilled to uniformity of movement whether in marching or manual. Their discipline also is just as perfect as we have ever seen anywhere, a perfectly unobtrusive demeanor at intervals of rest and relaxation being always maintained, coupled with a dignity and pride that reminds the spectator of old soldiers of some famous corps. That this iron discipline is not the result of severity is evidenced by the peculiarly quiet and gentle demeanor of the captain and company officers. The company is almost entirely Irish in its composition, officers and all, and is at present, beyond doubt, the very best company in the regiment, if not in the whole Connecticut National Guard. We have never hitherto seen anything to approach it in drill and discipline. One of the lieutenants of this company acted as adjutant to the little battalion for the first time, and did surprisingly well. After the drill was over, there was a rest of some ten minutes, and the companies grounded arms and dispersed, the line being then reformed for dress parade. This was in every particular, however minute, perfect. The successive manual in the four companies drew down loud and well deserved applause from the spectators with which the little armory was packed. After the dismissal the one relaxation of the evening was indulged in. The Fourth Connecticut knows but one after duty is over, and that is generally gets. First, Colonel Hoyt, then Colonel Fairchild, then Chaplain Howland, made kind and encouraging speeches to the line, after which the assembly dispersed as quietly and decorously as an ordinary church congregation.

Company B afterwards held a very pleasant entertainment in its own armory, a little distance off, consisting of a collation to which all the officers of the regiment present and many of the members of other companies, besides private citizens, were invited, and the assemblage did not break up till the small hours of the morning. Altogether, our little visit to the Fourth Connecticut was fraught with pleasure, as it always is. It is not often that we find an opportunity to mention the regiment, but when we do, its praises are well deserved in every respect. There is a strong movement on foot to provide for a visit of the Fourth to Philadelphia next year, the centenary of the battle of the Clouds. The only amendment that seems proper and feasible is to extend the movement to the whole Connecticut brigade. We know of no State that would do the country and itself more honor by the exhibition to the world of its National Guard than Connecticut. Its force is compact and perfectly organized, the most complete brigade in the United States. Were every State that is able to send a brigade to represent it, a camp of National Guardsmen might be formed in the vicinity of Philadelphia that would do no discredit to any country; and our foreign visitors, who will be many and critical, might go away with feelings of respect for the citizen soldiers of the United States, were they to see them in the perfection to which they may be brought by that time, with hard work.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Companies B and C, of this command, assembled at the National Armory, New Haven, Monday evening, for battalion drill. The two companies reported thirty-two files all told, which were equalized into four commands of eight files each. The battalion was formed by Adjutant Thompson, and turned over to Colonel Barrio at about 9 o'clock. The first order executed was marching in line of battle across the room, which was very poorly done, the captains in the right wing placing themselves on the inner flanks of the companies instead of the outer. Instead of going over the movement again and correcting mistakes, Colonel Barrio immediately gave the order "Close column on first division, right in front," etc., which was fairly done; the close column was then deployed on first division, right of companies rear into column, marching in column of fours, right and left front into line, forming on the double column, and deploying it, quickly followed, with a greater or less degree of success. Ploying and deploying the double column were repeated several times before either were done at all smoothly. Double column of fours, and right and left front into line, were then tried and poorly done, soon after which the drill was dismissed.

This was the last drill of the series of nine, or three for each two companies in the city, and from what we have seen of them we must say that there is room for improvement still. In this drill, as in the others preceding it, the same mistakes were made by the same officers, and the guides showed the same lamentable ignorance of their duties as in the beginning of the winter.

We understand that Colonel Barrio is to order another drill, when the battalion will be composed of the non-coms. of the New Haven companies; and at this drill, when it comes off, we sincerely hope Colonel Barrio will see that the guides are taken in hand, and at least shown their proper positions in line of battle, column of companies, and column of fours. Colonel Barrio has shown himself to be a good instructor, and has been ably backed by Adjutant Thompson. The men have been willing and anxious to learn, but some of the company officers have shown an ignorance of tactics which is anything but complimentary to the State Examining Board, who granted their commissions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRST CAVALRY.—The First Battalion of Cavalry, comprising Companies A, B, C, and D, assembled at the drill room of the Institute of Technology, on Boylston street, Boston, on Thursday, March 19, for inspection. By B. O. No. 14, from brigade headquarters, the inspection was ordered for 8 o'clock, but at that time only one company—Company A—was present; the others were from fifteen to forty-five minutes late. Upon inquiry we ascertained that the battalion commander, Lieutenant Commander Roberts, had changed the order, so that it read 8:15 P. M. instead of 8 P. M. This is hardly the proper manner for an adjutant to obey the orders of his superior, even in the lax militia, and we are considerably surprised at it in an officer of Colonel Roberts' experience. There exists, at present, a want of promptness and a sort of looseness in the manner in which orders are promulgated and executed among some officers in the militia of Massachusetts which seriously affects the efficiency of their organizations; and it is time that officers who issue orders held their subordinates to a strict account in this matter. Disobedience of orders is a very grave offence, and if in actual service, speedily ruinous. The battalion turned out with full ranks, presenting the largest number of men of any organization yet inspected. Company A appeared with three commissioned officers and sixty-eight enlisted men; Company B, three commissioned officers and sixty-eight enlisted men; Company C, three commissioned officers and sixty-four enlisted men. Upon the arrival of the last company, March was D, the battalion was formed without ceremony, in column of companies, and the lieutenant-colonel took command, giving the orders (sic) "Prepare to open ranks," "March." He then directed the colors to take position, and proceeded with the inspection, neglecting to give the command front, thus leaving the men dressing to the right and the guides in the rear rank. Owing to the absence of Major Bolster, the Brigade Inspector, the inspection was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart Moore, A. A. G., assisted by Captain Frost, A. D. C., and Captain Gilman, A. Q. M. The uniforms were in excellent condition, but the sabres could not be considered in perfect order; the men were unsteady, and many did not understand the motion "inspection sabre." After inspection the companies drilled in the following order, C, A, D, and B:

Company C.—The drill of this was generally fair, although the execution much too fast, and distance not well kept. On right into line was very well executed, but in forming two's and fours, much distance was lost. Other movements were fair, but the sabre exercise which closed their drill was wretched.

Company A.—The commander of this company evidently had not studied his tactics, for nearly all his movements were executed by original methods. When the company arrived in the hall he gave the command "Four Left."—"March," bringing the company into line in single rank; then desiring to form double rank, commanded "Second Platoon," "right face," and marched them in the rear of the first platoon. Also when his command took the floor for company drill, he commanded "First Platoon," "fours right," and when it had sufficient distance, "Second Platoon," "fours right." This is not tactics. The step was better than in Company C, but the movements were not executed nearly as well. After having broken ranks "Right by file," in trying to reform the sets of fours, the leading file continued the march, leaving the remainder of the company to catch up as best they might. The sabre exercise was even worse than that of Company C.

Company D.—The movements as executed by this company,

were fairly done, much better than A, but not so well as by C. The commander is evidently a good officer, but having held the position but a few weeks, he has not as yet got fairly accustomed to his duties, and therefore is entitled to some consideration. The step and distances could be improved greatly, and the commander omitted to give the command "Right dress" in the movement "On right into line," as soon as the first four had been halted; waiting until nearly all the fours were on the line. The sabre exercise was full as bad as in Companies C and A, the commander ordering several cuts before bringing his men to the position of "Guard."

Company B.—Taken altogether, this company did best, the movements being generally well executed, and the sabre exercise fair, but by no means perfect.

The inspection closed with a dress parade, which was the poorest we ever witnessed. The company commanders did not bring their commands to parade rest; the adjutant opened ranks and neglected to align the officers and ranks, and when presenting the battalion to the commander, faced him while giving the command "Present sabre." At the order "First sergeants to the front and centre," several of the sergeants were uncertain where to go, and at the command "Parade is dismissed," several of the officers were in the same doubt. As soon as the officers were halted in front of the commander, and he began to address them, the men in the ranks immediately assumed place rest and began to talk, and made so much noise, that the colonel was obliged to call them to attention.

Taken altogether, we were much disappointed in the Cavalry Battalion, as we expected to see a much better exhibition. The men evidently had been drilled but very little in movements on foot, and when this is taken into consideration, we, after witnessing the drill, only wonder at their doing as well as they did. But when we come to the sabre exercise, which every cavalry man should understand thoroughly, we are at a loss to find sufficiently strong terms, to condemn its wretched execution. It was the most miserable exhibition of the kind we ever witnessed, and if any of the officers of the Boston School Regiments, could not, after six lessons, do better than any of the companies present, we should be ashamed of them. About one man in fifteen had some knowledge of the drill, and the remainder, had they been mounted, would have injured their horses much more than the enemy. We should strongly recommend that the new tactics and more drill be introduced into this command.

The officers, throughout the entire battalion, need instruction; and we understand they have been called together but once for nearly six months. This battalion is composed of excellent material, the standard of the men being far above that of the infantry organizations; and we see no reason why this command should not excel in drill, if the officers are properly instructed.

CHANGES.—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875:

Conditional Commissions.—Tenth regiment, Company B, Captain Henry G. Green; First Lieutenant Herbert E. Caswell; Second Lieutenant Herbert A. Willard.

Full Commissions.—Fifth regiment, Colonel Ezra J. Trull; Company E, Second Lieutenant Charles M. Green.

Tenth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Searle; Major George E. Goodrich.

Appointment.—Eight regiment, Surgeon, Prentice M. Chase.

Resigned and Discharged.—Second regiment, Quartermaster Joseph D. Parsons.

By G. O. No. 1, March 18, First Brigade, we are informed that "It having been reported to the brigade commander that the armories of some companies in the brigade are open on the Sabbath, and used as loafing (sic) places for members and others, company commanders will hereafter be held strictly accountable for any such improper use made of their armories on the Sabbath; also of the conduct of members of their companies at all times when in the armories." Moral Massachusetts sometimes slips, it seems.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Owing to the drill of the right wing of this regiment taking place upon the same evening as the inspection of the First Cavalry, we were unable to be present, consequently this drill will not be noticed.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Wing drills of this regiment are to commence in about a week. At an election of Company G of this regiment, held last week, for filling the vacancies caused by the resignation of Captain Nichols and First Lieutenant Parkinson, Henry A. Snow was elected captain, and Wm. H. Jones was elected first lieutenant.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands, in reference to an actual state of facts.

LEWIS KAFKE Caribou, March 9, 1875, writes: You will oblige me very much by answering me one or two questions. A dispute arose between two parties, one claiming that lieutenant general ranks higher than general, he also claiming that vice-admiral ranks higher than admiral. You will confer a general favor by answering these questions, as they were left to your decision. ANSWER.—Your friend must be very ignorant of military and naval matters. General is the highest, then Lieutenant-General, then Major-General, then Brigadier-General. In naval rank Admiral is first, then Vice-Admiral, then Rear-Admiral, then Commodore.

CONSTANT READER writes: I noticed that in your issue of February 19 you gave the names of the eight new vessels that are being built for the Navy. Please give in your next number their lengths, breadths, depths, and tonnage O. M.; also the size and horse-power of their engines, together with the speed that they are expected to make. ANSWER.—(Building, New York) *Trenton*, length 253 feet, breadth 47 feet, depth 33 feet 3 inches, tonnage 2,343 tons, horse-power 3,500. Wooden sloops (at Portsmouth yard) *Enterprise* and *Essex*; (McKay, Boston) *Adams*; (Norfolk yard) *Albatross*, *Wanderer*, *Watawunga*, *Widdowes* never commenced building, and their names were removed from the Navy Register. The *Ontario* was changed to *New York*, and is now on the stocks at New York yard. The *Comstock* was changed to *Albany*, and sold December 33, 1872.

BOSTON asks: What has become of the screw sloop *Arapaho*, *Hassalo*, *Ontario*, *Comstock*, *Kesauqua*, *Tahayuta*, *Wanaloet*, *Watawunga*, and *Widdowes*? If they were ever launched? If so, where and when and by whom? and confer a favor of inequitable value to me. ANSWER.—*Arapaho*, *Hassalo*, *Mondamin*, *Kesauqua*, *Tahayuta*, *Wanaloet*, *Watawunga*, *Widdowes* never commenced building, and their names were removed from the Navy Register. The *Ontario* was changed to *New York*, and is now on the stocks at New York yard. The *Comstock* was changed to *Albany*, and sold December 33, 1872.

BRESLAU and **LIEGNITZ** have been designated as the headquarters of the fifth and sixth German Army Corps appointed to execute the principal autumn manoeuvres this year, and at which the Emperor will take an active part. Provision has been made for the accommodation of foreign officers expected to be present, and officers known for their skill in English and French have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the guests. This act of courtesy is the more remarkable as for two years past the French Government have only been represented by gentlemen well acquainted with the German language.

It now appears that the English major who cheated at cards at Nice, was the major of the regiment in which the Duke of Connaught, one of the Queen's sons, is captain. The following general order tells his fate: "The Hon. Major Walter Harbord, of the Seventy Hussars, is dismissed from the army, Her Majesty having no further need of his services."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Echo de Saone-et-Loire* says military manoeuvres on a large scale will be held early in the autumn in the neighborhood of Autun. Three or four divisions, comprising artillery, cavalry, and infantry, will take part in the manoeuvres, in which an attack upon Autun and its consequent defence will be a prominent feature.

Up to the end of July the losses of the Dutch in last year's expedition against Atchin amounted to no less than 2,043 deaths of whom 1,927 succumbed to disease. In spite of this not inconsiderable loss, the *Cologne Gazette* appears to incline to the opinion that the Netherlands are hardly in earnest in the matter of this war, and that it can hardly be expected that the subject of Atchin will take place for some time to come.

It being understood that the Lords of the English Admiralty contemplate the erection of a college for naval cadets, in lieu of residence on board the *Britannia*, the Trustees of the Raleigh Estate, which adjoins Dartmouth harbor, have suggested the building of the college on a portion of that estate. The trustees have offered an elevated and eligible piece of ground, 20 acres in extent, at the price of £200 per acre. But the offer has not yet been accepted, nor has any final decision been arrived at with regard to the erection of the college.

The new regulations on promotion in the Austrian Army and on the reorganization of the General Staff have been submitted to the Emperor. As regards the first, the principle of promoting distinguished officers before their turn of seniority is maintained, but considerably restricted by the application of more strict tests than those required by the regulations introduced under the late Minister of War, which left much scope for nepotism and patronage. This shows how radical is the reorganization of the General Staff, which in future is to form a separate department, subject only to the Commander-in-Chief, and not, as lately, to the Minister of War. This is an imitation of the system in operation in Prussia, which has but one drawback—namely, that it requires a man like Moltke to be at the head of it.

THE Archduke John Salvator of Tuscany, the writer of the anti-German pamphlet which has recently occasioned so great a stir, left his old garrison, Temesvar, on the 16th ult., in obedience to the Emperor of Austria's command, in order to join his new regiment, stationed at Cracow, to which he has been exchanged by way of punishment. The Prince, who is a general favorite both among his brother officers and the regiment altogether, and also with the civil population, was not allowed to leave without a cordial farewell. The officers of his late regiment arranged a banquet in honor of him, and the townspeople got up an ovation ending in a torchlight procession. All is reported to have passed off well; but Austrian journals are careful to point out that the ovation had no political significance whatever, and was intended merely as a tribute to the archduke's personal popularity.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in its military intelligence, states that the equipment of the German Field Artillery with the new guns will be fully completed by April 1. The force designated "Field Artillery" corresponds to what was formerly called "Foot Artillery." What was formerly Garrison Artillery is now to be termed "Foot Artillery." The new guns are of two different calibres, one an eight-centimetre, and the other a nine-centimetre barrel. The former are intended only for the Horse Artillery, the latter for the Field Artillery. "The new weapon," says the *Cologne Gazette*, "has been practically proved the most perfect gun in existence, the possession of which places the superiority of the German Artillery above the forces of other Powers beyond question. The German War Office has, moreover, reason to be proud of the promptness and expedition with which the new guns have been manufactured and served out. The new Infantry weapon, commonly called the Mauser rifle, is thoroughly worthy of ranking beside the new cannon. Both represent the most perfect mechanism of their respective kinds."

THE German Emperor, says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, is not at all a man to be frightened by those who every now and then prophesy his early decease, with, of course, a general crash in the politics of Eastern Europe to follow. In a decree signed on Feb. 11, he announces his resolve to be present in person at the chief autumn manoeuvres for the year. These are to be on a grand scale at some point hereafter to be fixed between Silesia and Posen, the whole of the 5th and 6th Corps of the Army being united for the purpose. The 9th Corps is also to be exercised in one complete body in Hesse; and the Guard in any form which may be arranged by its commanding-general, who is, however, to take care to bring all his Cavalry together. The other thirteen Army Corps under the Emperor's direct command will, as a rule, have no special exercises beyond the regular autumn local practice on the ground. But there are to be two separate large gatherings for Cavalry practice, one formed of horse from the 1st and 2nd Corps on the Baltic, the other from the 7th, 10th, and 11th Corps on the Westphalian side of Prussia. Only the three Army Corps first mentioned as detailed for this

year's grand manoeuvres are to be made up to "full peace strength" by calling in sufficient men from furlough; and it is specially ordered in another decree which regulates this year's recruiting that none of the Reserve men so-called out are to be kept more than two days with the colors after the troops return from the manoeuvres to their quarters, except on the special personal responsibility of the commanding-generals of their provinces.

ACCORDING to the *Pull Mall Gazette*, the military force at the immediate disposal of the Russian Government, in the event of war breaking out, amounts at the present time to 1,463,000 men, or 163,000—not more than 50,000 of whom, however, are field-troops—in excess of the combined Regular Army of Germany. The Russian Army comprises 730,000 field-troops, 120,000 garrison-troops, 80,000 local troops, 206,000 reserves, 257,000 depot troops, together with the 70,000 Cossacks above mentioned. When, however, the system of universal liability to military service comes into full operation, the field-troops will be swelled to 900,000 men, in addition to which there will be 68,000 special troops from the Caucasus, Turkestan, etc., forming a regular army of 1,701,000 men. This will be further augmented by 200,000 Cossacks and about 1,000,000 of the Opolchin or landwehr, giving a grand total of no less than 2,901,000 men. The rate of pay in the Russian Army, according to the increase introduced by the regulations of 1872, amounts to 1,695 roubles (about £250) for a general, and to 276 roubles (or about £40) for an ensign. Mess-money, however, has to be added, according to the officer's rank, ranging from 3,900 roubles for the chief of a division in a military district to 96 roubles for a non-commissioned officer. The quarterly pay which the Russian private receives varies considerably in the different corps. For instance, a sergeant in the foot guards receives 36 roubles, augmented to 54 roubles in time of war, and a private 4 roubles 95 kopecks, which is increased to nine roubles forty-five kopecks; while a sergeant in an ordinary foot regiment has twenty-four roubles, raised to thirty-six during war time, a private receiving only two roubles and seventy kopecks in time of peace, and five roubles twenty-five kopecks in war time. In addition every soldier is allowed daily either 2 1/2 lbs. of flour, 3 lbs. of ammunition bread, 2 lbs. of biscuit, or a certain quantity of pearl barley—the guards and grenadiers receiving rather a larger allowance—with sufficient money to procure 1 lb. of meat per day, and a kopeck additional to provide himself with salt, vegetables, etc. If the Russian soldier is provident and succeeds in saving money out of his pay, or in making money by various kinds of labor which he has the opportunity of performing, there is a savings-bank attached to every company, squadron, and detachment in which he can invest it. The health of the Russian Army has been the reverse of satisfactory during the past sixty years, one-twentieth of the entire rank-and-file being ordinarily in the hospitals. In 1871, out of 1,000 men, 38 died of cholera, 3 of consumption, 23 of nervous fever, 265 of internal inflammations and 87 of catarrh. Owing to precautionary measures adopted by the Government, the mortality has fallen from thirty-seven in the 1,000, which was the rate previous to the Crimean war, to as low as sixteen in the 1,000. At the present time the death rate is highest in the infantry, afterwards in the artillery, next in the engineers, and least of all in the cavalry. The Kasan is the most unhealthy military district; next come the two capitals, where military duty is naturally by far the heaviest.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silversmiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

We call attention to the Wheeler and Wilson in our columns. This well-known Company has the most advantageous facilities for supplying the public with Sewing Machines, on as favorable terms as the business will allow. They warrant all their work, and it is a matter of importance to the purchaser to deal with a Company whose position and permanence give assurance that their guaranty will be fulfilled. They have agencies and offices throughout the civilized world, for furnishing needles, thread and other necessary supplies, and have an established reputation for reliability and fair dealing.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL AND Co., of New York, are advertising agents and probably do the largest business in that line of any firm in the United States. They have systemized the business so completely that they have at their command the attention of almost all the people of the nation who take a paper or have access to one.—*Reflex, Buffalo, Mo.*

BIRTHS.

MERRITT.—At Newport, N. Y., February 19, 1875, to Mrs. Adelaide and Lieut. T. E. Merritt, 24th Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

POTTER—GRANT.—At Chicago, March 18, by the Rev. A. Mitchell, Commander E. E. POTTER, U. S. Navy, to Miss HARRIET L. GRANT, of Chicago.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

RITTENHOUSE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Friday, 19th inst., of inflammation of the brain, STERLING SHAPTEA, infant son of Major B. F. and Elizabeth Rittenhouse, aged 21 months.

HANCOCK.—Miss ADA ELIZABETH HANCOCK, aged 18 years, daughter of Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, died in this city on Thursday, March 19, at 3 A.M.

Possessed of unusual traits of character and loveliness, in one so young, she was the idol of her bereaved friends, and beloved by all who knew her. Trained in the most careful manner by a mother of rare qualities and culture, she gave great promise in her budding womanhood. With a nature kind and sympathetic to a fault, she shed around her path in life a halo of loveliness which won the hearts of all. To know her was to love her, but to those only who knew her best the full beauty of her character was unveiled. Her nature was of that modest, shrinking sort that hid from the gaze of strangers, and revealed itself in all its purity to the loved ones by whom she was surrounded. Underlying her character was a devotional sentiment which instinctively guided her on her way. She had never known grief or sorrow, yet her young heart overflowed with sympathy for others, so acute at times as to cause her pain and tears when their sufferings and sorrows came to her notice. Her intellect was of the rarest order, making it easy for her to accomplish what in others requires laborious effort.

She is gone, and for her grief-stricken friends an aching void is left, which time alone with its soothing influences can but partially fill; yet their loss is her gain. She has been spared the sorrow, trials, and vicissitudes which environ us all, on this earth, and follow our footsteps to the grave, making life but a span of suffering and anguish.

Shielded and guarded from life's storms; too young to have known great sorrows, thought but happiness and love has been her lot, released from its prison has passed from this transitory life to its everlasting home.

"There to deplore were grief misapplied indeed—

"I were to weep that goodness has its meed;

That there is bliss prepared in yonder sky,

And glory for the virtuous when they die."

W.

IN MEMORIAM.

SCOTT.—On Jan. 3rd, 1875, at Melby House, Shetland, ROBERT T. C. SCOTT, Esq., M.D., Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Orkney and Shetland, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets, Royal Navy, and Laird of Melby.

The death of this gentleman will bring so much regret to his many friends in the United States, and in the U. S. Navy, that I am led to ask room in your JOURNAL for a brief tribute to his memory, to which he is the more entitled from his enthusiastic admiration for the institutions of this country.

Dr. Scott will be remembered by all who had the pleasure of his association from his fine and attractive personal appearance, with mental endowments of high order, and of refined and varied culture; graced by the simple artlessness of a child and the frankness of a woman, yet strengthened by that calm courage which enabled him to dare anything in obedience to conscience and to duty. This was shown early in his life as a medical officer in the Royal Navy, and dependent mainly upon his commission. With so many lives between him and the inheritance of the family estates, there seemed little probability of his reaching it. At this time he received an order from the commander of a man-of-war in which he was serving, to use the stomach-pump upon a seaman, not for any necessity the medical officer saw, but as a capricious mode of punishment selected by the commander, thus substituting the medical officer for the boat-surgeon's mate and his cat-o'-nine tails. Dr. Scott refused to obey the order, and firmly resisted all attempts to compel him to do so. The Admiralty showed some delay and hesitation in rebuking the outrageous conduct of the commander, and a storm of indignation agitated all England. The East India Company made known its views of the matter, by sending a special messenger to Mr. Scott offering him a commission in its own naval service. But before he accepted it, the Admiralty placed itself in accord with the popular sentiment, by giving him a complimentary advanced professional assignment. Since then he has filled the most distinguished professional positions in the Royal Navy, and has received an honorable civil appointment from the Queen.

As a physician, he saw the broadest obligation of his trust, in devoting himself to the alleviation of suffering; and for the humblest patient committed to his charge I have seen him make more personal sacrifice than I could believe any man capable of.

His father and his uncle, as officers of the British Navy, were both lost at sea, in the performance of their duty in men-of-war. Sir Walter Scott, in his Diary of a Tour in the Hebrides, refers to the family thus: "We dined with Mr. Scott, of Scalnony, who is derived from Scotstaves. They are very clanish. Old Mr. Scott is negotiating an exchange with Lord Dundas, which will give him the castle of Scalnony and two or three neighboring islands, the rest of the archipelago. Seven, I think, in number, are already his own." The most northern of this group is supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the Roman voyagers and classic writers.

When this inheritance fell to the responsibility of the subject of this notice, he continued with all the energy and conscientiousness of his character the care which had been given by his predecessors to the physical comfort, education, and moral training of the tenantry—mingling with them in genial and happy association; as is illustrated by the following extract from a letter received by me less than a year ago. Alluding to their winter he says: "At 2 p.m., we cannot see without lamps, but for all that we are very jolly. We have rustic weddings, with really very pretty brides, for whom Agnes (his wife) always baked the wedding cake, with ring, sixpence and thimble enclosed. Bobby and Mary (his young son and daughter) always acting as best man and maid, and as I provided fiddlers, besides performing myself, they wound up with a dance in our spacious kitchen. Bob and Mary are getting on with their studies, and are thoroughly conversant with the Declaration of Independence, which I am proud and happy to say I read aloud to the whole assembled household on the morning of Washington's birthday."

His acquaintance with the history of the U. S. Navy was critically thorough. In a letter to a young American gentleman he calls his attention to the glories of the Navy of his country, and points out the misconceptions, omissions and misrepresentations of some British writers. With all his respect for the United States and its institutions, he was animated by an enthusiastic and patriotic love of his own country, and a chivalric loyalty to his Sovereign. It will be the verdict of all who knew him, that this gentleman was gifted with the qualities of mind and heart which make the truly noble and upright man. His removal from us brings a mourning sympathy to his family, friends, and dependents, who have been so bereaved.

WM. MAXWELL WOOD,
Retired Surgeon-General, U. S. Navy.